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PEACE OR ANNIHILATION

CITY on A HILL

University of California, Santa Cruz—10 May 1984—Volume 18, Issue 26

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"The people must have something good to read on a Sunday."
—The Clash

"A city that is set upon a hill cannot be hid."
—Jesus Christ

NEWS *on the* MARCH

AN OUNCE OF PROTECTION: The FBI has stepped up its investigation of US-based terrorist groups. Assistant FBI director Oliver B. Revell believes that because of constitutional guarantees and the size of our country, the US is the most vulnerable nation to terrorist attack. Revell and other experts are particularly concerned about large US communities of Iranians, Libyans, and Armenians that might provide an "infrastructure" to assist a fleeing terrorist. Revell did not say how the FBI might prevent this from happening. However, the new FBI Hostage Rescue Team would probably guarantee that terrorists would not survive. "If we don't prevent [terrorism]" he said to the Washington *Post*, I'm sure we'll be in a position to resolve it." Domestic groups on the FBI list include Croatian Freedom Fighters, the Jewish Defense League, the Armed Resistance Unit, groups related to the Weather Underground, and several Puerto Rican groups.

GET IT IN WRITING: On the basis of a dinner toast by Premier Zhao Ziyang of China, President Reagan authorized the sale of civilian nuclear equipment and technology to China. Satisfied with the Premier's statement that the Chinese do not "engage in nuclear proliferation ourselves, nor do we help other countries to develop nuclear weapons," Reagan did not bother obtaining a non-proliferation pledge from China before he signed an agreement on April 30.

Reagan's trust of the Premier has brought criticism from Congress and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Congressional officials have said that the entire document, at least those parts that the administration has allowed them to see, had "unconventional" and "unorthodox" language. Ambassador to China, Richard C. Kennedy, was told by a senior Chinese official that the Premier's statement was not intended to apply to the future.

According to the Washington *Post*, the US did not ask for a non-proliferation promise in writing—as it has for 26 other international nuclear technology pacts— because it would "not be very diplomatic."

RIGHTS BACK AGAIN: A bipartisan group of 61 senators introduced a bill Sunday which would reverse the February Supreme Court ruling that greatly restricted the range of anti-discrimination laws. Some members of the Reagan administration have supported the bill.

The bill's sponsors say it would restore the original intent of civil rights legislation like Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975—all of which prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex, race, nationality, age and physical disability. The bill would make these laws applicable to any "public or private agency, institution or organization" and any "sub-unit" of these organizations which receives money, or other direct or indirect aid from the federal government.

The Supreme Court had narrowed the application of these laws to specific programs within institutions receiving Federal money.

The bill's opponents include Justice Department representatives who say the bill "would constitute a major expansion of civil rights jurisdiction for the Federal government and for private litigants."

Among the bill's advocates are Republicans in the House, the Senate and even the White House, where political strategists are afraid of further antagonizing minorities and other disadvantaged groups before the coming elections.

IT'S NOT IN THE GENES: Hunger and malnutrition are responsible for growth and development problems of many Hispanic children, according to a nationwide study. "We found significantly lower indices of growth and health among Mexican-Americans when compared to non-Hispanics," said Dr. Ricardo Castillo, one of the researchers. The study shows that Hispanic people with lower incomes are often far shorter, weigh less, and have a lower calorie intake than non-Hispanics. Those with higher incomes tended to be more on a level with non-Hispanics.

What this shows, according to Dr. Fernando Mendoza, assistant professor of pediatrics at Stanford University, "is that these growth and development differences are not of genetic origin, as some have suggested, but of socioeconomic cause and probably due to malnutrition." Hispanic people are the largest minority group in California, and will soon be the largest in the nation. They now constitute 6.4 per cent of the US population.

WOULD & BELIEVE? Security guards for the Olympic Games have in the past been made to answer questions of a religious nature on their job screening tests. The following true/false questions were on the test:
—"Everything is turning out just like the prophets in the Bible said it would."
—"I believe in the second coming of Christ."
—"I believe in the life hereafter."
—"I believe there is a devil and a hell and an afterlife."
—"I believe there is a God."

The controversial questions have been eliminated from the screening test at the request of the Anti Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith.

WHAT'S *news*

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What Vision Is Love? Anarcho-punk bands are thrashing out new political perspectives in San Francisco ..... **page 28**

Breakin' Down Is Hard to Do: The ascent of three dedicated dancers ..... **page 31**

A Victory for Shaw

Community Studies professor Nancy Shaw has scored her first major victory in her struggle for tenure at UCSC. The federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) concluded in Late April that there is "reasonable cause to believe that [Shaw] was denied a promotion and tenure based on her sex." Conciliation talks are scheduled to begin in Berkeley next week between the university and Shaw, who says she hopes for a "speedy resolution of all the issues" involved in the case.

Shaw's case first stirred controversy in 1982, when Chancellor Sinsheimer denied her tenure in spite of her overwhelming support from the Community Studies board, Oakes College faculty, outside reviewers, two ad hoc review committees, and the UCSC Committee on Academic Personnel. The chancellor claimed Shaw did not deserve tenure because her research, which involves the sociological study of health care in women's prisons, was not "scholarly," and "could have been done by any investigative journalist."

Since then Shaw's efforts to reverse the decision have been alternately supported and thwarted. In a hearing following the chancellor's 1982 decision, UCSC's Academic Senate Committee on Privilege and Tenure (PTC) found that the chancellor had violated university procedure in various ways while reviewing her case, most notably by appointing a second ad hoc review committee after the first one recommended her for tenure. In spite of the PTC's findings, in June then-UC president David Saxon decided that Sinsheimer had not violated procedures and that the tenure denial would stand.

Shaw filed complaints with the EEOC and the US Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights a year and a half ago. She is still awaiting word from the Civil Rights office; in the meantime the EEOC conciliation talks may result in a satisfactory agreement for both sides. If not, Shaw may pursue her case in federal court.

—Lisa Crystal

Community Solidarity

Closing Ranks on Seaside

by Linda Turpin

THE COCOANUT GROVE AND Wellington's workers' campaign to enlist community support in their fight for union recognition from their employer, the Seaside Company, received a boost last week when other unions and community members closed ranks behind them in a demonstration of solidarity.

Although there has not been an official call to boycott Seaside, San Jose's Machinists Local 1101 cancelled its annual picnic at the Boardwalk — a $42,000 loss for Seaside. The Service Employees International Union Local 415, has asked its members not to patronize the Grove and Boardwalk. All unions in Santa Cruz and Monterey counties have sent letters to the Seaside Company requesting that the management begin negotiations with the Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees Union (HERE), Local 483.

Late last week—seven months after the regional National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) certified HERE Local 483 as the representative for Cocoanut Grove and Wellington's workers—the federal NLRB in Washington DC ordered the Seaside Company to "cease and desist" in its refusal to negotiate in good faith with the union. If the company refuses to negotiate, the NLRB will take Seaside to court, a process that could take a year. Seaside could then appeal that decision to the US Supreme Court. The company claims that the bargaining unit should also include boardwalk employees—a position consistently rejected by the NLRB.

Santa Cruz Councilmember Jane Weed said that if the union is going to be successful, "they are going to have to think of some other ways to get the point across. If you are working within the court system you lose the battle because it delays things for a long time and because it takes the issues out of the workplace and into some arbitrator's boardroom."

Cocoanut Grove workers attempted to get their point across at the April 24 city council meeting. A proposal—submitted by city employees and presented by councilmember Mike Rotkin urged Seaside to negotiate with the union and called for a city boycott of the Cocoanut Grove. The council tabled that proposal and unanimously passed a resolution offering Mayor John Laird's help to bring both sides together to negotiate.

Photo by LAURIE COLE

Santa Cruz and Monterey County unions responded to Cocoanut Grove workers' struggle with petitions, letters, and in one case, a boycott.

Jerry Zelhoeffer, president of the Santa Cruz Central Labor Council, said passage of the city worker's proposal would have put the council "on the right side of the fence" while the substituted resolution "put them on top of the fence, straddling both sides."

To date, Laird has sent both Seaside and the union a letter inviting them to first meet with him separately, and then jointly, to discuss the labor dispute. Seaside officals have not yet responded to Laird's offer.

During the council meeting, Laird said his phone had been ringing all day, and he had not received so many calls on an issue before. According to Weed, pressure came from different members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Convention and Visitor Bureau, the Seaside Company, and other businesses.

The mayor in particular, said Weed, "was in a tough position because he has been working so hard to develp good relationships with the Seaside Company and other major tourist providers and with the *Sentinel*, so I think he did not want to jeopardize that."

Immediately after presenting the proposal, Rotkin withdrew the boycott provision, saying there was some question of its legality. Weed said she agreed with the deletion of the boycott call and said she believes a city boycott would have been "premature."

Councilmember Mardi Wormhoudt said she probably would not have voted for the Rotkin resolution had it come to a vote if it included the boycott provision. In a litigation session in the city attorney's office prior to the council meeting Wormhoudt said that "We talked about the fact that if we passed it we'd probably get sued. John and I talked about what might work instead and came up with the idea of the mayor as a facilitator."

City attorney Neal Anderson said he doesn't really know if a city boycott is legal, or if there was a precedent for taking such action. But in the opinion of Valerie McGuire, a local attorney who represents the Central Labor Council, there wouldn't have been any legal problems at all. "A city is not a business. If a city wishes to get involved in a labor dispute within their jurisdiction, that's not forbidden them."

San Francisco attorney Victor Borge, who works for one of the largest labor law firms in the nation, representing most of the labor councils in Northern California, said emphatically that "a city boycott is perfectly legal. It's been done many times." He cited as one example the San Francisco boycotts of table grapes in 1967-1970 and 1973-1975 as part of a nationwide boycott.

It may be some time before Seaside "ceases and desists" in its refusal to recognize the union; but as Cocoanut Grove waiter and union activist Doug Grant said, "We're not waiting for the courts."

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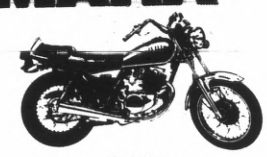

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R&D and the Administration

Turning a Deaf Ear

by Ellen Guilbert Brown

MONTHS BEFORE UC PRESIdent David Gardner's February visit to UCSC, the Committee for University and Industry Accountability (CUIA) was hard at work compiling a petition with 2500 signatures of concerned UCSC and Santa Cruz citizens. The uncertainty and many unanswered questions surrounding the proposed R&D Center were the main focus of the petition. However, since the 2,500 signatures failed to evoke a response from Gardner, CUIA now faces further delays in getting their questions answered.

CUIA is a group of students and community members which, according to their literature, is trying to make the Unversity and local industry more responsible to the "democratically-voiced" desires of all Santa Cruz citizens. For a year and a half CUIA has sought to open the R&D Center decision-making process to students, staff, faculty, and the larger community. They believed the petition was one step in that direction.

The petition to Gardner outlined the sources of CUIA's apprehension about the R&D Center, and included a cover letter detailing their concerns. The letter also requested Gardner to "help ensure that the concerns of the UCSC and Santa Cruz communities are addressed in order that a project [like the R&D Center] might be chosen and undertaken with broad-based support."

However, Michael Goldberg, a member of CUIA and a petition drafter, described the trouble the CUIA encountered. "President Gardner appreciated our concerns, but he felt that since a final R&D proposal was not yet on his desk, the issue was still a local concern." Goldberg continued, "The petition was then sent from Gardner's office to Chancellor Sinsheimr *without* our lengthy cover letter which explained our positions in more detail." As a result, the Chancellor's response to CUIA's petition was "narrow" and "unsympathetic," according to Goldberg.

Goldberg and CUIA member Ann Lockhart met with the Chancellor last Friday to clear up the misunderstanding and discuss CUIA's objections to the lack of student and community participation in decision-making at UCSC. They also reiterated the importance of having "socially responsible" research at the R&D Center.

While Chancellor Sinsheimer agreed with Goldberg and Lockhart that the lack of any "forum" where students could discuss pertinent issues is troublesome, no solution to the problem was proposed. According to Lockhart, the meeting with the Chancellor was "constructive," but "wide differences" still exist between CUIA and the Chancellor.

According to Tim Reed, another CUIA member, the Chancellor has "a very different set of values than most students and many of the faculty at UCSC." In the past, Sinsheimer has been "unwilling to look very deeply into the social consequences" of his policy decisions, explained Reed.

While Sinsheimer believes that the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) will examine the social consequences of an R&D Center on the UCSC and Santa Cruz communities, Lockhart is less optimistic. "We have been asking these questions for a year and a half now and they have never been answered," she said. "We keep getting assurances that they will be answered but I see no evidence of that." She continued, "I can bet anything that when the Environmental Impact Report comes out there will be people asking really substantial questions, but because the EIR addresses very specific issues, their questions will not be answered."

Lockhart bases her concern on her experience with the R&D Economic Feasibility hearings conducted by David Dowall after his report came out in December of 1982. Although she realizes that Dowall "had his assignment, fulfilled it, and was only there to answer questions about his report," Lockhart remembers that many valid questions went unanswered because they weren't addressed in his report. Both Goldberg and Lockhart fear that the EIR hearings may follow a similar course.

According to Graham Bice, one of the three consultants on the Environmental Assessment Group which is compiling the EIR, strict guidelines are set by the California Resources Agency to determine the areas of study for the report. Bice said there are 16 study areas which include "geological hazards, soil erosion, and housing and traffic impacts" of the proposed R&D Center. He predicted the report will be finished and made available to the public and a hearing will take place by Fall 1984.

Photo by ANNIE VALVA

Although the public hearing will offer an opportunity for people to express their opinions regarding the R&D Center and the EIR, the Chancellor and the Academic Senate will decide whether to forward the R&D proposal to the Regents, who will eventually decide the fate of the project. Goldberg believes that the lack of student and community participation is detrimental to the decision-making process because "students are forced into an adversary position and are always forced to *react...If the Chancellor took students seriously, he would try* to get them involved; *if they aren't [involved]* they are going to be clamoring just to have some voice at all."

However, while CUIA seeks a more vocal and active role for students and community members to play in decision-making, CUIA claims that the delayed disclosure of the EIR until early next fall threatens the effectiveness of any student participation. Bice attributes the delay to the "complexity of the task," but Goldberg sees the delay as detrimental to student and community turnout at the hearing next fall. "Many people who have been educated this year about the R&D Center will have left by next fall and new, uninformed students will come in," said Goldberg. "People are just not going to know the issue next fall."

An additional concern of CUIA's is the effect that the R&D Center would have on UCSC's educational opportunities. According to the David Dowall [Economic Feasibility] Report, most of the likely tenants for the R&D Center showed little or no interest in academic ties with UCSC. CUIA claims that "due to industry's commercial priorities, pure science will be undermined." According to CUIA, because only five percent of the proposed complex is "slated to be devoted to Social Science and Humanities," UCSC's emphasis on a "broad liberal arts undergraduate education" may be transformed into a "narrowly technological, research-oriented, graduate education emphasis."

Michael Ross, Student Body Presidents Council representative at UCSC, believes that the support for the R&D Center is diminishing. With CUIA's petition and the overwhelming passage of Measure A last November, Ross predicts that President Gardner may begin to question the need for the R&D Center. "Gardner is really image conscious," explained Ross. "I think he believes that in order to get money for the UC system, UC campuses must look good in the eyes of the legislature and the Californians who elect the legislature."

Reed pointed out that with Deukmejian's 1984-85 budget proposal, which will increase UC funding by 20 percent, "the reasons for going ahead with the project seem pretty shaky." Reed argues that the Chancellor's economic rationale for the R&D Center "has really been undercut by the fact that we don't need money nearly as badly as when the project was first pushed." He added, "I think Gardner has really worked out a solid commitment from Deukmejian to get funds wherever he can and we can expect things to get even better in the future."

However, Chancellor Sinsheimer does not view Deukmejian's budget as the answer to *UCSC's financial needs, or as a justification for rejecting the R&D proposal. "We always need money," explained Sinsheimer, who sees the new* budget as only a "redress for past cuts over the last six years." "It sounds silly," he added, "but if you saw the stream of requests for funding for all sorts of worthy purposes, you'd realize the situation we are in. While I am pleased that the governor's budget is better than past budgets, it does not bring us back to where we were."

Although the Environmental Impact Report is supposed to address many important questions, CUIA remains concerned that their questions will be unanswered. The favorable or unfavorable effects of the R&D Center on UCSC and Santa Cruz communities are still under scrutiny. However, according to Chancellor Sinsheimer, "If I think the impacts are really too major, then I may decide [the project] really wasn't worth it."

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Second District Race

Board Games

by Todd Woody

WITH THE SANTA CRUZ County supervisorial elections less than a month away, mid-county residents are being treated to a knock-down-drag-out political brawl more characteristic of the city of Santa Cruz than fashionable second district towns like Aptos and Rio Del Mar. The race has become increasingly acrimonious as incumbent Robley Levy and retired businessperson Dave Tunno fight it out for the prized "moderate" slot, burying other candidates and the issues under a barrage of charges and counter charges.

The second district, which encompasses east Soquel and the coastal enclaves of Capitola, Seacliff, Seascape, and La Selva Beach, is the geographical and political center of the county. Consequently, local politicos label the second district supervisor the "swing " vote on the five-member board that is evenly divided between conservatives and liberals. More often than not those individuals occupying the "swing seat" have been swung out of office—voters have re-elected only one incumbent in the past 40 years.

With conservative First District (Live Oak, west Soquel) Supervisor Dan Forbus's bid for a fourth four-year term a likely possibility and progressive Fifth District (Scotts Valley, San Lorenzo) representative Joe Cuchiarra's re-election a sure bet, the fate of the board's so-called liberal majority and the future direction of the county may well depend on the outcome of the second district race.

In a county where the tags "progressive," "liberal," and "conservative" identify a politician with a particular faction on the board, second district candidates shun political labels in favor of the supposedly non-partisan designation of "independent." As such, differences between the candidates sometimes become blurred in the scramble for the high ground of moderation.

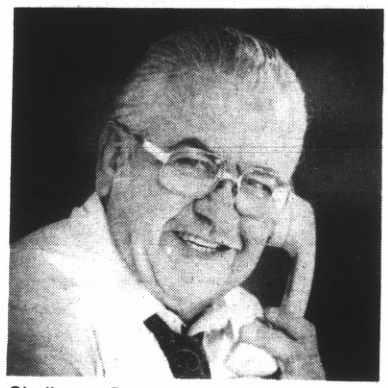
At innumerable forums, the candidates have identified growth and the future of the county as the principle issues of the campaign. While the candidates' positions don't offer second district voters radical alternatives, the politicians view of the mid-county supervisor's role has fueled a fire fight between the front-runners.

In shades of Santa Cruz politics, the challengers have accused Levy of membership in an ideological faction on the board which they claim is more dedicated to pursuing a political program than attending to the needs of their constituents. In turn, the incumbent has characterized her opponents as developers in sheep's clothing, giving lip service to growth control and environmental protection.

"It's unfortunate that there's a sideshow going on that's taking away from discussion of the issues and our differences," said candidate Beverly Moore.

Levy, a former state Coastal Commission member and staunch environmentalist, describes herself as a moderate and vigorous proponent of growth control to preserve the integrity of second district neighborhoods. Levy often votes with progressive supervisors Gary Patton and Cuchiarra on environmental and growth issues, giving her a "liberal" reputation. Her campaign for re-election is supported by the moderate to liberal mid-county community as well as the Santa Cruz County Democratic Women's Club.

"Mr. Tunno is evasive and refuses to meet the issues on the environment. He has taken a position contrary to the moderation of growth. I think that is not in the interests of the people of the second district," declared Levy. "The second district is very concerned about excessive growth. That's why I was elected and that's why I think I'll be returned to office."



Challenger Dave Tunno

Dave Tunno—the candidate the press and politicians credit with giving Levy a run for her money—falls somewhat to the right of Levy on growth issues, a difference he attributes to "common sense." A former congressional aide, Tunno is a press-the-flesh politican who has attracted support from such unlikely political bedfellows as Bob Lissner, a self-described populist and backer of progressive causes, and right-wing former Second District Supervisor Marilyn Liddicoat. Tunno has been endorsed by the Santa Cruz County Central Labor Council.

Tunno decries what he calls Levy's participation in the "politicization" of the board and county planning department, which he blames for restricting small business growth. In true second district fashion, Tunno refuses to assign himself a political label, instead saying that he would represent the interests of mid-county residents as a "non-partisan independent."

"Levy is playing the same games she played in 1980 by characterizing her opponent as 'development oriented,'" countered Tunno. "The most important thing that needs to happen to the second district is to get the third district out of it. Nobody could vote with [third district supervisor] Gary Patton as much as she [Levy] has and be acting in the interests of the second district."

Rio Del Mar resident Beverly Moore also declines to accept a political tag. Moore, president of the Rio Del Mar Improvement Association, a development-oriented citizens group, says her political position depends on the issues. She has attracted strong grass-roots support from mid-county conservatives. Although Moore says she is not pro-growth she said she favors the repeal of Measure J, the county's growth management system.

Rounding out the field is dark horse candidate and retired contractor Louis Darrigo. He lacks widespread support and generally advocates pro-growth policies.

Levy responded to charges that she follows the lead of Patton saying that she goes with the liberal majority only on three percent of board votes. "Those [votes] tend to center around environmental protection and land use polices that preserve and protect the character of neighborhoods," explained Levy, the board's chair. "I look for the protection of the interests of the second district and I don't care where I get those votes. If I get them from Gary [Patton] and Joe [Cuchiarra] that's fine and if I get them from Dan [Forbus] and [E.] Wayne [Moore] that's fine too.

"If there are issues in which I am not voting in the second district's interests why aren't they [her opponents] raising them? They are not saying that this was outrageous that Robley Levy did, they're saying this was a 3-2 vote," said Levy. "It happens that we [Levy, Patton, and Cuchiarra] share concerns about the environment and the moderation of growth not shared by Dan Forbus and Wayne Moore. I believe I am representing the interests of the second district on those issues."

OVER THE PAST FEW WEEKS the level of rancor in the campaign has risen. The mud flew on April 11 when Tunno "took off the gloves" and attacked Levy's supporters at an Aptos Chamber of Commerce meeting. He referred to the former US representative and progressive Levy supporter Hugh De Lacy's 1947 appearance before the House Un-American Activities Committee, saying, "You won't have people like that in my campaign."

Levy supporters accused Tunno of red-baiting. Sources indicated that the Central Labor Council considered retracting its endorsement of Tunno over his remarks. Central Labor Council Secretary John Boutelle said the council discussed the issue but stands by its endorsement. The council did, however, send Tunno a letter telling him to stop attacking De Lacy, a strong labor supporter.

Photos by LAURIE COLE

Incumbent Robley Levy

Tunno claims that his remarks about De Lacy were in response to a letter De Lacy supposedly circulated in which he called Tunno a "regressive" and that the press and others misinterpreted his chamber of commerce statement. "I was pointing out that here was a man called before the Un-American Activities Committee and now he is attacking me," said Tunno. "I was pointing out what he had done to me, not what he had done [in the past]. I am no red-baiter."

Despite the mudslinging, all the candidates agree with Levy,albeit for differing issues, that a critical issue facing the second district and the county is "how much are we going to grow and where are we going to grow?".

In 1978 Santa Cruz County voters approved Measure J, the growth management initiative that allows the board of supervisors to control the county's growth rate by limiting the number of building permits issued each year. The board pegged the 1984 growth rate at two percent, slightly higher than the state average of 1.8 percent.

"I am prepared to moderate the growth rate in Santa Cruz County to preserve the character of our neighborhoods," declared Levy. "We have been growing faster than the state—that [rate] should be the absolute ceiling."

Although Tunno said he supports Measure J, he claims that the growth management system "favors big developers who come from the outside [who can afford to go through the permit process]" over small businesses who want to expand their operations. "Small businesses would grow if they had the incentive from the board and the planning department," said Tunno. "Small business growth would not bring growth from over the hill and would alleviate traffic problems and the strain on [public] services as more people would be employed locally."

Levy dismissed Tunno's charges against the planning department as "baseless. There have been substantial areas zoned for small business growth," countered Levy. "The county has not been restrictive."

Moore said she was in favor of "putting Measure J back on the ballot. I am not pro-growth but I don't think it [Measure J] has been effective." She claimed that the growth management system has not stopped population growth and blames it for exacerbating the housing shortage. "We need a long-range analysis of where growth has taken place and where we want it to take place," said Moore.

One section of the second district many residents would prefer not to grow is the Porter-Sesnon property near Aptos. Over the past five years the board, community activists, and the Palo Alto developers Hare, Brewer and Kelly have clashed over the company's plans to build its Wingspread Beach convention and performing arts center on the last undeveloped coastal area in Central California. The board will vote on the latest version of the project, Wingspread Plan B, sometime this summer or fall, depending on when the planning department completes its study of the proposal.

Levy declined to take a position on Wingspread. If re-elected Levy said ,"I will cast the deciding vote on that proposal and I intend to ensure that the full public process [public hearings] goes forward." She indicated that she will judge Wingspread on the basis of its environmental soundness, assured public access to the coast, mitigation of traffic problems, and the guarantee of public benefits promised by the developer.

Tunno, who said he favors Wingspread, criticized Levy's refusal to take a stand on the project. "Four years ago Levy ran against Wingspread and now she's doing a tip-toe-through-the-tulips [on the issue]," said Tunno.

Levy vehemently denied Tunno's allegation. "I took no position on Wingspread in 1980 and I have not taken one yet," declared Levy. "I have taken my [uncommitted] position because it is the responsible one. My opponents have bought the proposal as is."

Her challengers denied that charge. Tunno said he would seek "protective measures to make sure the developer can't walk away from the community."

Moore said she backs the projects but wants the developer to resolve any accompanying traffic problems.

A candidate must take over 50 percent of the vote in the June 5 primary to win the election outright. If no one captures the majority vote in June the top two vote-getters will face each other in the November general election. Political observers say it's likely Moore will take votes from Tunno, guaranteeing that the second district will be a hotbed of moderation for at least another five months.

Photo by CRUZ GOMEZ

INS in Watsonville

Immigrant Justice

by Daniel Weiss

MEXICANS WHO SEEK WORK in the US face a long and dangerous road, whether they cross the border as legal immigrants or as undocumented workers. Once here, the federal Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) treats legal and illegal immigrants alike, according to the Migrant Media Project, an immigrant rights advocacy organization located in Watsonville. This Santa Cruz County city of 23,500 people, more than 50 percent of whom are of Latino origin, has become a focus in the growing debate over rights for undocumented and legal Mexican workers in the US.

Located in the plush Pajaro Valley 14 miles south of Santa Cruz, Watsonville is one of California's leading agricultural regions and is the largest frozen foods processor in the nation. Since the end of WWII, Watsonville has attracted a steady stream of immigrants, primarily from the impoverished Mexican state of Michuacan. According to an INS report, 1.1 million Mexicans made it across the border last year. Almost 1000 farmworkers live in three privately-owned labor camps outside of town, while the government runs a separate camp for seasonal workers.

Mexicans and other Latin American immigrants form a significant portion of California's population, but their presence is not always welcome in the communities where they live. Latinos have learned that despite their legitimate entry papers or Green Card status, they are liable to be persecuted by "la migra," the INS.

The INS regularly raids factories and fields searching for illegal immigrants. The Migrant Media Project charges that they also raid schools, churches, and social service agencies in an effort to keep immigrants from using the social service resources. INS officer John Belluardo denies that allegation. Through media tools and public events the Project calls for equal treatment of all workers in the country, regardless of immigration status or place of national origin.

Frank Bardacke, former member of the Teamsters for a Democratic Union and longtime Watsonville resident, says that INS raids always occur at times of "political organization" (i.e. union organizing), and when Latinos congregate outside the workplace.

Media Project representative Jon Silver accuses the INS of indiscriminately interrogating and arresting local workers based solely on their ethnic appearance. Silver says that this is an "effort to keep them powerless" and to keep them from using social services. The INS, however, maintains that such indiscriminate activity is against their policy.

The Media Project sponsored a resolution last month at the Watsonville city council meeting calling for public condemnation of the indiscriminate raids. Over 50 Latinos attended the meetings, an unprecedented event according to the Anglo councilmembers. Lawyers and community members testified before the council concerning what they called "unjust" treatment of Latino immigrants in this area. During the meeting's recess, a group of male farmworkers said they had each been detained by the INS at one time or another. One man said he was "treated like a dog" by INS officers.

After a heated hour-long meeting, videotaped by the Project, the all-white council declined to vote on the resolution, effectively killing the measure.

Because many of the immigrants do not speak English and are not familiar with their rights when confronted by an INS agent, the Media Project set up immigration clinics last year. Every second and fourth Tuesday of each month at the Watsonville Food and Nutrition Center, five or six volunteers help immigrants fill out their papers for citizenship or Green Cards, many of which are written in English.

Fifteen to 20 volunteers help facilitate the process of becoming a US citizen, which takes a minimum of 15 months after receiving a Green Card. In order to receive a Green Card, an applicant has to live in the country for a minimum of five years. According to staff members, the clinic does not charge a fee and the Project receives minimum funding from the Watsonville Community Action Board, a community organization that distributes federal and state monies. It is not uncommon for the staff to run out of envelopes or even paper during one of the sessions.

A dozen or so new applicants come to the clinic each session. One woman, a strawberry picker in her mid-twenties, says she works 10 to 11 hours a day, seven days a week, and pays federal and state taxes. She came to the US with her mother when she was younger and now has a Green Card, a critical step in attaining citizenship.

She says she always carries it with her in the fields, in case the INS makes a raid. Many of her co-workers don't carry or even have legitimate papers and are often detained and sometimes deported by the INS. She says her husband, who does not have a Green Card, was seized and detained in one raid.

Infuriated by the treatment of the farmworkers, Bardacke protested to the city council that "they [the farmworkers] are welcome to patronize the local businesses, to buy food and gas and pay local taxes, and yet are discouraged from using the social services of the community."

According to a 1977 Department of Labor study, 72.3 percent of all undocumented workers pay federal income taxes. But only 3.9 percent receive unemployment benefits, 3.7 percent have children in public schools, 1.3 percent are on food stamps and 0.5 percent receive welfare benefits.

A common complaint, however, against the flow of undocumented workers into this country is that they use an unfair portion of social services here. Silver contends that in times of high unemployment and bad economic conditions, immigrants become the scapegoats for domestic troubles.

As the economies of Mexico and the Central American states continue to deteriorate, the numbers of undocumented workers in this country will increase. Though the INS estimated over one million undocumented entries last year, Bardacke thinks the figure is too low. Silver, on the other hand, says that focussing on the number of undocumented immigrants is not important.

He "doesn't know how many undocumented immigrants there are" and he doesn't care. He says legal and illegal immigrants in this area "all serve the same function: to produce the wealth of the agricultural industry in Watsonville."

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

A typical dinner at PAD-Merrill.

A Shrinking PAD

by Sarah Harding

THE SMELL OF STIR-FRIED vegetables and brown rice fills the kitchen of Merrill College's B-dorm as people wander in for dinner. A candle is lit at the table, and 20 students sit down and hold hands. A moment of silence fills the once-bustling kitchen. The candle flickers—someone suppresses a giggle—and eyes close in brief meditation. With this evening ritual, dinner at PAD (People's Alternative Dwellings) begins.

Since the university provides custodial service in dorms, and all meals are prepared by trained employees, dorm life for some students is little more than daily pilgrimages to SAGA and beer parties on weekends. But PAD, an on-campus housing cooperative located at Merrill and Porter colleges, provides students with the "educational experience of cooperative living," and gives them "more control over their living situation," in the words of former UCSC student Mark Lipson, one of PAD's founders.

As of next fall, however, Merrill College provost Ralph Guzman would like to see only 10 people and one kitchen used by PAD. Last week Guzman unexpectedly announced to PAD-Merrill members that, as of next fall, the 20-member co-op will be reduced to 10. Guzman stated in his letter to PAD members that a "20-member PAD constitutes only five percent of the Merrill students in residence, but receives 38 percent of Merrill kitchen space." Guzman said that this was "not equitable to students who are living in the dorms [who are not a part of PAD], and who want the limited number of kitchen spaces available."

Guzman also said that, since PAD's membership "changes dramatically from quarter to quarter," 10 members would be a more "stable" group. Guzman added that his decision represents a "positive, workable compromise between those who want to maintain a 20-member PAD and those who aren't that supportive of the concept of PAD in a dormitory setting."

PAD-Merrill members do not believe Guzman's decision is a "compromise," however. "This reduction means that the most unique and valuable characteristic [of PAD] will be severely curtailed," said PAD member John Torok. Torok stressed that a high turnover rate is part of the "educational nature" of PAD, and it allows more people to "learn the skills needed to work cooperatively."

In his statement to PAD, Guzman said that the decision was made "in consideration with PAD members, regular students, faculty and staff." Kim Samson, a member of PAD-Merrill, disagrees with this statement. "None of the PAD members, not even [resident assistant] Sara Baker, were consulted before the decision was made," said Samson. Guzman was out of town last week and unavailable for comment.

The issue of PAD-Merrill's uncertain future is not a new one to many Paddies. PAD's five-year history includes numerous threats from the university and college administrations to eliminate PAD, or considerably reduce the number of people allowed to join. The Merrill administration regularly threatens to close it; according to statements issued by Guzman last spring, the reasons range from "uncleanliness" to "lack of integration into the Merrill community."

When the issue of PAD's survival arose last spring, the co-op and Guzman reached a compromise stating that PAD could remain open if it agreed to take on temporary custodial services and a salaried resident assistant like the other floors at Merrill. As a result, Paddies now have to pay full dormitory fees, instead of enjoying the 12 percent reduction they've had since PAD began. To increase "integration with the Merrill community," Guzman also decided to make PAD available to Merrill students only, while originally PAD was available to any interested UCSC student.

"We made an agreement with Provost Guzman last spring, and we've met his demands," said Samson, who believes Guzman's recent decision shows he "wants to find something to get rid of the agreement."

While most Paddies agree that last spring's concessions and the most recent cutbacks will curtail PAD's original ideals, there are some that view these changes as necessary. Billy Balsom, a UCSC graduate who was part of the student-directed seminar that created PAD in 1979, and who currently serves on the Merrill College RA selection committee, is one of these people.

"I see both sides," said Balsom. "People think the [salaried RA] position is anti-co-op. I see it as a stepping stone between living in dorms." Balsom contrasts the PAD of today with PAD when he lived there. "We had a lot of people really understanding about how bureaucracies work—that was their lives." Balsom believes that the RA can serve as an intermediary between PAD and the Merrill administration.

The current RA, Sara Baker, has donated portions of her salary to local charities, and the rest has been deposited into the PAD-Merrill account, which pays for food, utilities, and special functions.

Regarding Guzman's most recent decision, Balsom is "optimistic" about the future of PAD-Merrill as a 10-person co-op. "I would like the co-op to be 20, but it may run much smoother as 10. With half the members, they have the potential to deal more effectively with the administration," he said.

Despite the ongoing struggle for survival, PAD continues to offer an alternative on-campus experience for students interested in cooperative living. In addition to the food shopping and preparation, cleaning, and other responsibilities that a lifestyle relatively autonomous from dorm life requires, Paddies meet as a group once a week to make co-op policy decisions and discuss problems that arise during the week. All decisions are made by consensus, which tends to create long meetings, but helps to foster communication skills, according to the PAD manual, which describes PAD to prospective members. "The time commitment required [for living at PAD] is 10-15 hours a week—about as much as taking another class," said Adam Goldberg, who has lived at PAD-Merrill for three quarters.

PAD's commitment to cooperative living extends beyond Merrill and Porter colleges, however. Both co-ops shop and work at the Neighborhood Food Co-op, and all PAD monetary transactions are made at the Santa Cruz Community Credit Union, a savings and lending cooperative for Santa Cruz county. Numerous PAD houses were also formed downtown by people who had left the on-campus co-ops and brought aspects of the cooperative structure and philosophies with them. Occasional on and off-campus PAD outings and potlucks help bring together these segments of the co-op community.

Living at PAD has also provided many Paddies with an impetus to explore other facets of cooperative living. Sara Baker, Kim Samson and Joy Ramos formed an independent study this quarter to examine cooperatives. Ramos' goal is to establish a co-op at Cowell because she thinks it is "totally unfair that only Merrill students can join [Merrill College's] PAD." Baker and Samson are studying the reasons why some co-ops fail and others succeed. "If PAD's focus is turned away from survival," said Ramos, "we can have a really strong co-op."

A Downtown PAD

Affordable student housing is a perpetual problem at UCSC, with dormitory fees over $200 a month on campus. Off-campus housing can be just as expensive with average rentals for rooms hovering around $220 a month.

Creative solutions to this problem do exist however, and a group of students and graduates are working to improve the student image in the community in the eyes of property owners, while trying to meet the needs of students.

A group of UCSC students, with the help of community members, PAD members, and their independent study advisor, economics professor John Isbister, are forming a corporation. If the goals of the independent study are met, PAD Inc. will be a non-profit, student-run, cooperative housing corporation with considerable leverage in the Santa Cruz housing market.

"We want to be a credible force in the community," said Rick Erikson, who along with Pam Kibby, Steve Galloway, Vicki Ruddick, Peter Towbin, and Mark Lipson are working to incorporate PAD.

By becoming a corporation, PAD can accept tax-deductible donations and apply for grants, with which they can buy and lease housing, explained Galloway. "This will allow students to assume the responsibilities of landlords," said Galloway, and provide housing based on need, not profit.

The incorporation project uses the name PAD—People's Alternative Dwellings—because the nature and philosophy of the project are rooted in PAD's founding ideals. Ruddick stressed that the corporation will be "an alternative to University living," yet they will be "relatively autonomous" from the corporation. Erikson sees the relationship between on-campus PADs and the corporation as "symbiotic," and believes the Merrill and Porter PADs can be a "drawing source" for students interested in cooperative off-campus living.

Mark Lipson, whose student-directed seminar created the on-campus PAD, senses the potential a cooperative housing corporation could have. The project has been discussed and attempted several times since PAD's inception. "A vision I try to keep kindled," said Lipson, "is that we will eventually have a co-op organization like Santa Barbara and Berkeley.

—Sarah Harding

Science and Society Program

Down to Earth Science

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY are tightly woven into the fabric of your shirt. They percolate along with coffee through your automatic coffee-maker and are gently squeezed, mint-blue, onto your toothbrush. At their mention, visions of space shuttles, artificial hearts, and lasers usually appear—events removed from everyday life—but the two touch much closer to home than most people suspect.

Last fall, a six-member UCSC faculty committee created a proposal to study the relationships between science, technology, and society (STS) through a campus STS program. It is now being considered by campus administration.

Linking all three divisions at UCSC (natural sciences, social sciences, and humanities and arts), the proposed program would house some 37 interdisciplinary courses, such as "Computers and Society" and "Science and Human Values." Seminars and an STS minor would also be offered, according to Langdon Winner, adjunct professor of politics and technology, who spearheaded the program's development with Crown Provost Eugene Cota-Robles and Joel Primack, professor of physics.

The program's concept is not novel. Harvard University, Stanford University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and UC San Diego, along with other universities, boast similar programs. "Any campus that aspires to teach students about the modern world should have such a program," said Primack. Donna Haraway, associate professor in history of consciousness and a member of the STS committee, believes that at UCSC, where 50 percent of the students major in science, "It is crucial to develop a program that looks at the social meaning of what these folks will be doing."

Illustration by SETH KATZ

'Any campus that aspires to teach students about the modern world should have such a program.'

—UCSC professor Joel Primack

Although the proposal has yet to encounter any critics, it does face one major hurdle: the program needs a new tenure-track faculty position, called a Full-Time Equivalent (FTE), to be successful, according to the STS committee. Haraway, who speaks from experience after coordinating UCSC's Women's Studies program which lacks an FTE position, believes that with an already overworked faculty it would be almost impossible to get the STS program off the ground on volunteer time alone. A new FTE would fund the hiring of an STS program director, who would coordinate courses and advise students, in addition to handling customary teaching, research, and administrative responsibilities.

UC San Diego's Science, Technology and Public Affairs (STPA) program, which served, in part, as a model for UCSC's program, has operated some ten years without an FTE, according to physicist Herbert York, STPA's current director. The program, which is heavily supported by senior faculty, receives only administrative funding to operate a central office.

But the STS committee has yet to find a senior faculty member at UCSC who is willing to step forward and assume responsibility for directing the program, says Cota-Robles. Although faculty members are willing to design new courses for the program and teach already established courses which could be included in the program, none have volunteered the commitment to run it. "Most of us teach these courses with our left hands," said Primack.

Whether UCSC will assign a new FTE, if available, to the creation of an STS program is still being decided. This campus has not received any new FTE allotments from the UC system for seven years now, according to Randall Porter, assistant vice chancellor for Academic Resource Planning. But he predicts that in July, UCSC should receive at least eight new FTEs for its computer engineering program. Faculty and staff are keeping their fingers crossed for more, though, since all three divisions believe their resources have been stretched for far too long.

An optimistic Cota-Robles is currently circulating the program proposal among the division deans, seeking their approval and looking for a possible home for the program. To get a new FTE, according to Porter, the proposal needs at least one dean's signature and the Senate Committee on Educational Policy's approval. After using these decisions as a gauge of campus support, Academic Vice Chancellor, John Marcum then determines whether the program should receive the requested FTE.

Although he was unavailable for comment, *Chancellor Sinsheimer might add his support to the proposed program. "When the Chancellor first arrived at UCSC, he wanted to start a dialogue between the divisions," said Michael* Ross, UCSC's representative to the Student Body President's Council. "This program would be great in that capacity." Through his involvement in biological research, the Chancellor has also been involved in science and society issues in the past.

First-year biology major Max Weintraub is writing a petition to the Chancellor in support of the proposed STS program, which many students have not yet heard about. Weintraub attributes his dedication to the program's development to his experience in the Crown Core Course, Science and Technology in Society. "I never realized the social implications of science before then...You can't go into science thinking that you aren't responsible for what you do," he said.

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Proposed Grad Center

A Place to Call Their Own

by Ellen Guilbert Brown

COLLEGE NIGHTS, COFFEEhouses, and cafeterias are aspects of UCSC that provide undergraduate residential students with a sense of affiliation and belonging. However, 525 UCSC graduate students lack these resources; and housing for the increasing number of graduate students continues to be a serious problem.

As a result, four years ago the Graduate Division at UCSC proposed the construction of a Graduate Center where graduate students could interact across interdisciplinary lines in a facility designed to consolidate the "decentralized" body of graduate students. Housing facilities and a graduate administrative office building would also be constructed.

According to Bruce Lane, Senior Educational Facilities Planner at UCSC, "My perception of it is that graduate students are kind of caught between chairs. They don't participate directly in residential college student life, and they really have no place of their own." The Graduate Center, student apartments, and administration building would be located just south of Natural Sciences between the Classroom Building and the Thimann Labs.

Even before the location was chosen, explained Theresa Yuen, Principle Planner for Campus Facilities at UCSC and intermediary between the outside architect and UCSC, "Chancellor Sinsheimer advanced approximately $30,000 for plans to be made . . . The Regents approved the design a year ago and we have been sitting here waiting for funding. The Chancellor is supportive. All we need is money."

The UCSC administration is soliciting Regents' Group A Housing Bonds, which are used to finance construction of campus residential facilities. Because housing is currently the most pressing problem for graduate students, the 40-space graduate student apartment building is first on the list for construction.

Chancellor Sinsheimer pointed out that when the graduate facilities were first proposed, "the number of graduate students had increased while the problem of providing housing for graduate students became more difficult as the dormitories filled up."

According to John Ellis, Dean of the Graduate Division at UCSC, Crown College provided housing for about 30 graduate students from 1978 through 1983; a time when Crown "had a very low occupancy rate. Within 12 months," said Ellis, "that changed and the dorms were heavily over subscribed" with undergraduates, forcing Crown to discontinue its housing offer.

The scarcity of housing at UCSC creates difficulties for incoming graduate students who are unfamiliar with UCSC. "Many students are from foreign countries," explained Ellis. "They come [to UCSC] and they really don't know Santa Cruz at all. It is difficult when UCSC cannot offer housing for them on campus."

For the graduate student who live off campus and are unaffected by the housing shortage, a need still exists for a facility where they can interact socially and intellectually. According to Chancellor Sinsheimer, "Without a Graduate Center, students feel isolated and not fully a part of campus. Undergraduates have their colleges and the associated facilities, but the graduate students don't have anything comparable."

In its proposed form, the Graduate Center would provide students with a coffee house-type facility, lounge furniture and tables, a study center, computer facilities, and an outside deck with tables and chairs.

While serving the needs of graduate students, the Center may reap benefits for UCSC's entire graduate program. Crown provost Gene Cota-Robles predicts that "a Graduate Center would make [UCSC] a more hospitable place so that we could be more competitive in bringing quality graduate students" to our program.

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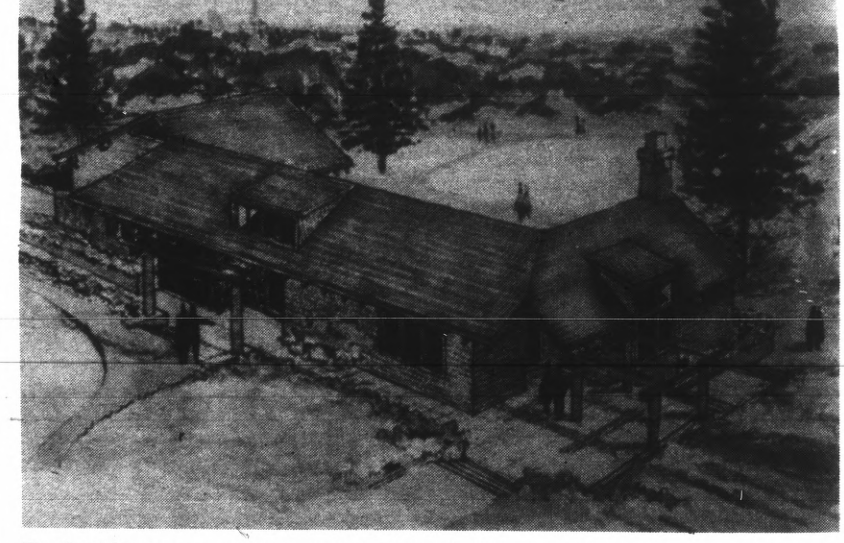


The Grad Center, apartments, and administration buildings would be located south of Natural Sciences between the classroom building and Thimann labs.

CAMPUS *clips*

Photo by ANNIE VALVA

Peace Action Week

"Peace through Justice: Creating Alternative Politics" is the theme of Peace Action Week, May 20-26. Members of the left political spectrum will be sharing electoral and radical visions for American politics through forums, discussions, theater, music and art. The topics of the evening forums are: Monday, May 21, "Radicals and Electoral Politics"; Tuesday, May 22, "Feminist Perspectives on Peace and Social Justice;" Wednesday, May 23, "Disarmament, Anti-Interventionism, and Domestic Social Justice: Where are the Connections?"

The week will conclude with a Saturday plenary session of left groups, focusing on areas of solidarity and the possibility of a common political agenda. For more information or to offer suggestions, phone contacts are Elizabeth Bird and Tim Reed, 336-5374, or Melinda Melone, 425-1151.

Sexual Harassment Guidelines

UCSC's Special Committee on Sexual Harassment Policies recently completed a proposed set of guidelines on sexual harassment. The guidelines will be presented to the Academic Senate on June 6 for final approval, and the committee wants to solicit student opinion about them.

The proposed guidelines, which define sexual harassment and outline procedures for handling it, will be available to the public at the Reference Desk at McHenry Library beginning May 15. Students are encouraged to read the proposal. Written responses should be mailed to Lynne Wittenberg, student representative, Stevenson Box 45 on or before May 21.

50 Ways to Leave your Landlord

After students move out of their houses or apartments downtown they may find that a cleaning or repair bill took a large chunk of money out of their security deposits. So as the end of the school year approaches, many students should take precautions to avoid disputes over security deposits. The UCSC Campus Housing Project offers a variety of form letters and suggestions to help tenants move out with a clean sweep.

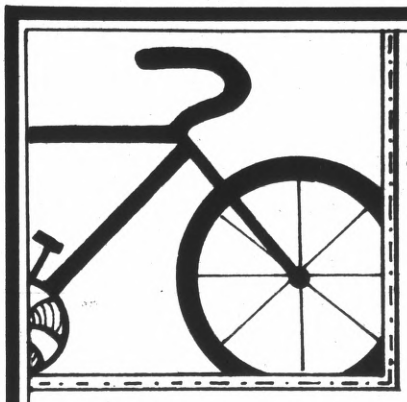
Coordinator Doreen Schack said that the majority of problems stem from conflicting perceptions of how clean a house or apartment should be left. She said that communication between the tenants and landlords is the surest way to prevent conflicts. Upon moving in, Schack says a tenant should document the condition of the house or apartment—either go over a checklist with the landlord or do the checklist alone and send it to the landlord as soon as possible.

Mary Thuerwatcher from the Housing Law Project downtown said that a tenant should give a landlord 30 days written notice before moving out. At this time the tenant should instruct the landlord to use their last month's rent, which the tenant may have paid upon moving in—and which should not be confused with the security deposit. Schack recommends that a tenant go over their cleaning plans with the landlord two weeks before departure. Finally, before actually moving out the tenant, and either the landlord or the manager, should walk through the place together in order to check for last minute repairs or cleanings; they should then document the final condition of the residence.

Two weeks after moving, the tenant is legally entitled to either the security deposit or a written explanation of deductions taken from the tenant's money. If anything is deducted, it is usually for cleaning, repairs, or unpaid rent. The tenant can take the landlord to court after sending a registered letter to the landlord requesting the money, and warning that legal actions will be taken. The more documentation the tenant has the better the chances of a court victory. If there are legal complications, the Housing Law Project offers free counseling to moderate and low income persons. The Project's number is 458-1086.

Critical Issues

The "critical issues" films and speakers series sponsored by Environmental Studies 159 and KZUT continues with *On Company Business*, a look inside the CIA, May 11; *Hearts and Minds*, about the Vietman war and American society, May 18; *The Anti-Nuclear Movement of the 1970s, The San Onofre Nuclear Power Plant*, and a talk by Glen Barlow on the hazards of nuclear power, 7pm, May 20; *In the Nuclear Shadow, What about the Russians, Interviews with Russian Children on Nuclear War*, and *Arts and the Prison Crisis*, May 21; *Controlling the Interest*, a documentary on multinational corporations and their links to repressive governments and control of US foreign policy, and *The Klan, Legacy of Hate*, Oakes 105, UCSC, 8pm, May 22; *Food First*, which points out that the cause of hunger is not scarcity but corporate control over food resources; *Hamburger USA* and *The American Empire*, a filmed talk by Holly Sklar, author of *Tri-Lateralism*, May 25. The films, except for May 22, are being shown free in Studio C, Communications Building, UCSC at 8pm. For more information, call Bob, 425-5609.



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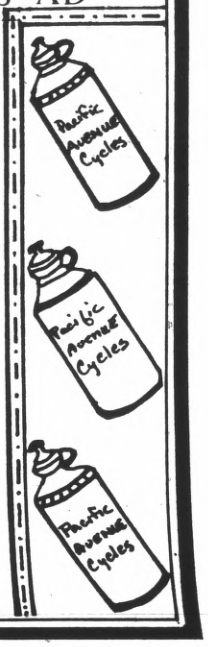

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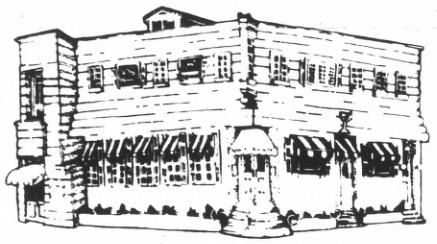

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Photo by LAURIE COLE

Don Linebarger plays on UCSC's Division 3 men's tennis team.

SPORTS

UCSC Hits the Top

by Mark K. Cassell

IT'S HARD TO CONCEIVE OF UC SANTA CRUZ AS a competitive sports school. School rivalries and national championships don't seem to fit in with narrative evaluations and UCSC's "mellow" reputation. How could a school without cheerleaders, fraternities, or a marching band possibly have a successful national collegiate team?

The answer lies with Coach Bob Hanson and the UCSC men's tennis team. The top seven members of the team flew this week to Atlanta, Georgia, to play in the NCAA Division 3 National Championships, after being ranked sixth out of 260 schools in the country.

"Everybody's got their own idea of what competitiveness is," said Hanson. "When we joined the NCAA three years ago, a lot of people had serious concerns about UCSC turning into a big-time sports school, if it started competing nationally. Now I think most people approve of the idea. In fact, every year more and more people come out to watch the matches and give their support. Less and less people are asking the question, 'What tennis team?.' "

When Bob Hanson became coach in 1977, the team was a sports club, similar to the current rugby and ultimate teams. The schedule consisted almost exclusively of matches against junior colleges.

"At the time, there wasn't any real focus or goal within the team. Some years it was good, and some years it was bad, depending on the leadership of the players. Joining the Division 3 of the NCAA in 1980 put life and motivation into the team," said Hanson.

Division 3 consists of schools which do not award athletic scholarships to their athletes. Division 1 schools like USC and Berkeley, on the other hand, pay a great deal to have athletes play for them.

In its first year the UCSC team placed 12th. In 1982 the Sea Lions finished 10th and the following year they finished seventh. This year the team moved up one more notch by defeating sixth-ranked Claremont University for the first time. Hanson believes this is the first year the team has a chance at winning the national team championship.

For the players, finishing sixth and having a shot at the national title is just reward after practicing up to four hours a day, five days a week for the past six months. Of the top six players, three are seniors and playing their last year of college tennis. Each has a different theory about college tennis and why this year's team did so well.

Todd Mitchel, who played postion five on the team last year and is number three player this year, said, "One of the best things about playing here is that we are in Division 3, which doesn't allow sports scholarships. It makes you earn everything you get. For me, academics is the highest priority, but college tennis and competing in the right way for the right reasons acts as a kind of outlet for my frustrations and actually helps me in school."

Mitchel's doubles partner, Don Linebarger, is another senior on the team. He also played last year and says, "It can be really tough playing tennis and keeping up with school, but you learn to discipline yourself in order to do well at both. The competition in tennis forces me to have a greater control over my mind as well as my body." Linebarger started the year at the number one position but midway through the season a highly improved player named Scott Buss took his position.

Buss is the third senior on the team and the most improved; after playing at the fourth position last year, he now dominates in first position, with one of the best records on the team. He says he enjoys the competition. "It forces you to set some goals for yourself." The success of the team according to Buss, is a result of good coaching. "Bob is great as a coach. He teaches you in a way that makes it easier to play well."

According to all three seniors, the major difference this year is the personality and cohesiveness of the team. "The team is much closer relationshipwise,which makes us more solid on the court," said Linebarger.

Buss agrees. "Last year the team was made of players all wanting to win for themselves. This year there's also a strong feeling of wanting to win for the team," he said.

Although the three seniors dominate the top three positions, the surprise this year came from the bottom three players: Rob Horsch, Paul Daniels, and Alex Hinton. "The thing that's given us the edge this year is that we're strong all the way down. We've got incredible depth," said Hanson.

In particular, Hinton, a transfer from Welsleyan College, has the best record of the season and played outstandingly at number six all year. "Alex is probably the best six player in Division 3. He has filled a space that has been lacking before incredibly well," said Hanson.

The improvement in the doubles teams also had a major impact on the team's success. "For the first time, we've got three solid doubles teams who have played together all year," said Hanson. "I think it's a result of the cohesiveness that wasn't there in the past team members. The players realize that they're on a team." The final factor which makes this year's team unique is the recognition it has received from the press and students and faculty on campus. Some of the fringe benefits of going to the nationals was a major sports feature early in the season in the Santa Cruz *Sentinel*, and something the team has definitely lacked in the past—spectators.

"It used to be nobody came out to watch the team play or even knew there was a team," said Buss. "This year I feel like there is some support from the school and that for the first time some students and faculty are behind us. All of it makes playing that much more fun."

The evolvement of the team from its early club beginnings in 1977 to the sixth best team in Division 3 with a shot at winning UCSC's first national sports title proves that good sports teams don't require cheerleaders. For Hanson and the players, all it takes to have a good team is a little confidence, a lot of work, and some dedication to improvement—which proves that tennis does fit in at UCSC.

Mark Cassell holds the seventh spot on UCSC's men's tennis team.

CITY*clips*

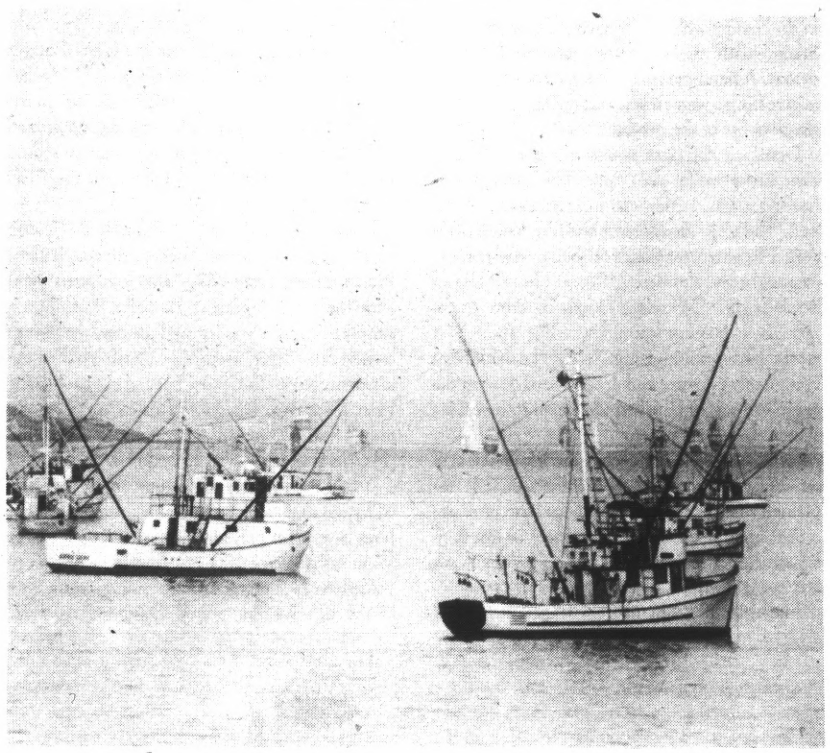

Photo by LAURIE COLE

Biting Back

The Santa Cruz City Council unanimously voted Tuesday to oppose a controversial State Assembly bill which, according to Mayor John Laird, effectively "takes the teeth out of any local rent control ordinances."

The Bill, AS3808, would exempt new multi-unit construction and all single family dwellings from local rent controls, and would enable landlords to raise rents on vacant units. The measure is sponsored by five major California housing industry associations. Aides for Assemblymember Sam Farr, who voted against the bill, speculated that the vacancy decontrol would give landlords good reason to evict tenants, and would especially harm elderly and fixed income people.

Councilmember Mike Rotkin emphasized that the council's action "represents a support for local control, not for rent control." AS3808 passed in the Assembly last week, and now goes to the State Senate Housing Committee. Rent control has not been a success in Santa Cruz—voters have defeated rent stabilization initiatives three times in the past five years.

Home Isn't Where the Heart is

Street people in Santa Cruz who have no permanent homes have no right to register to vote, Superior Court Judge Harry Brauer ruled last Friday. Several transients attempted to register, listing as their addresses local parks or bridges in order to take advantage of the recent ruling on students with no permanent domicile. That decision allowed that students had longstanding and credible ties to one place, the University, which could therefore serve as a domicile.

Judge Brauer said if transients were allowed to register, "I see no legal impediment to an enterprising candidate emptying Skid Row in San Francisco, busing those people down here to register...and then bringing them back here on election day to vote."

House Sentinel

Santa Cruz County Supervisor Gary Patton withdrew a proposal to study the establishment of a 24-hour, on-call enforcement unit to stop building violations. Patton said he withdrew the proposal because a front-page *Sentinel* article misrepresented his letter to the board of supervisors.

The letter was in response to building and zoning violations that Patton said occur on weekends and holidays. According to Patton's letter, "such activities can sometimes escape county enforcement action until after significant environmental and other damages are done." Patton said that if such unchecked major damage occurs, then a 24-hour telephone service might be helpful for combatting this possible problem.

Supervisor E. Wayne Moore opposed the study, characterizing it as "Big Brotherism knocking at our door."

Patton said his constituents' response to the article was less than favorable and he will work on the proposal for a future date, as homeowners continue to find it most convenient to do illegal grading, tree-cutting, and construction on weekends and holidays.

PC Mom Day

Take your mom to the Cocanut Grove this Sunday for Mother's Day. No, not for brunch but to join Grove and Wellington workers, labor officials and other community members in a demonstration to protest the Seaside Company's refusal to negotiate with the employees union. The protest, coordinated by the Cocoanut Grove and Wellington's workers In House Organizing Committee will begin at 9am and run until 2pm. Representatives from the local Jackson, Mondale, and Hart campaigns are scheduled to be there to picket and leaflet.

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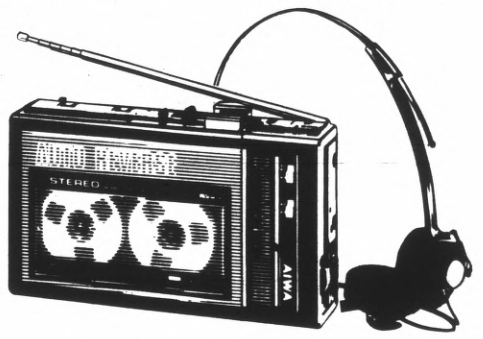

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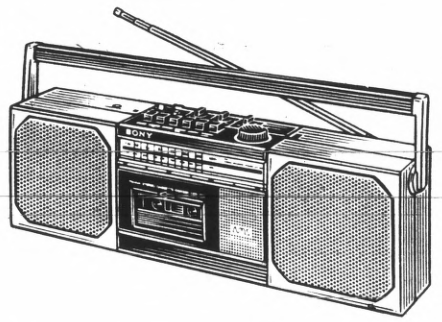

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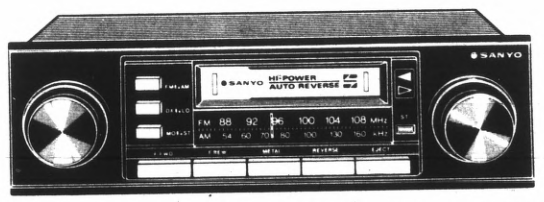

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It's Not Sheik to Be Arab

by Ann Higgins

RELIGIOUS FANATICS, EVIL money-grabbers, sex fiends, terrorists: Arab-Americans are beginning to fight stereotypes such as these, which they believe are widespread in the United States. Founded in 1981, the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) has launched a nationwide effort to identify and challenge inaccurate and prejudiced perceptions of Arab people.

For a long time there have been individual efforts to allay discrimination; the ADC formed a national organization to combine and coordinate these efforts. "People are beginning to come out of the woodwork," explained Osama Doumani, ADC's Northern California Coordinator and founder of the San Francisco Chapter. "Before the 1967 war (between Israel and three Arab nations) Arab-Americans had no consciousness of being Arab-American. It was the war that did it. All of this is really new."

Up until the war, many Arab-Americans just tried to blend here. Children were not often taught to take pride in their cultural heritage. The events of the 1967 war and increasing incidents of discrimination gave rise to a new self-consciousness, which galvanized when the ABSCAM scandal was exposed.

ABSCAM, which stands for Arab Scam, was an FBI scheme to snag bribe-taking Congressmembers. FBI agents dressed up as "Arab oil sheiks," wearing fake noses and burnooses, in order to bait unsuspecting members of Congress. It is a sad testimonial to the effectiveness of racist images that one US Senator, seven members of the House of Representatives, and two dozen state and local officials were fooled by these stereotypes.

The ADC was formed in response to the outrage Arab-Americans felt about ABSCAM. Now in its third year, its 20,000 members span the whole spectrum of American life. At last year's fundraising banquet in San Francisco there were people of many races and economic classes, with political sentiments ranging from mainstream to revolutionary.

ADC is a grassroots organizing committee. Among the organization's activities are media and educational monitoring, in which members are mobilized to respond to incidents of anti-Arab discrimination in the media and in academia. There is also an effort by ADC to create a lobby in Washington capable of influencing US foreign policy. ADC's main focuses now, however, are on growth and publicity.

Contrary to popular belief, according to Doumani, "the term 'Arab' is not a racial designation, just like 'Jewish' is not a racial designation. Assyrians, Kurds, Chaldeans, Armenians—these are racial/ethnic categories. Arab is a linguistic category." It is erroneous to lump together, as many Americans do, all the countries in the Mideast as Arab. Turkish is spoken in Turkey, therefore Turkey is not Arab; in Iran, the dominant speech is Farsi (Persian), and Iran is not an Arab country.

Many offensive images of Arabs appear in political cartoons, advertisements, and even in textbooks. One cartoon that appeared recently in the San Francisco *Chronicle* showed an "Arab Sheik" with an MX missile shoved down his throat. A hand-cream ad featured another sheik mistreating a woman who was trying to show him the benefits of the product.

Doumani also cites an example of discrimination on a radio program. The station was hosting a film critic, who was discussing a certain "bad guy" character in the film *Return of the Jedi*. The character was described by the critic as "fat, ugly, and slobbering all over himself like an Arab Sheik." Offended, Doumani wrote to the talk show host in complaint. The show host wrote back, apologizing, saying he had been completely unaware and desensitized to what the critic had said. He asked Doumani to be on his show.

"If it was any other group, the whole country would be up in arms," Doumani said. He explained that the test to see if a cartoon or statement about Arabs is discriminatory or not is to substitute any other ethnic group for the Arab and see if it sounds racist.

The role of Islam in stereotyped images is prominent. Arabs are Muslims, right? Not necessarily. There are many Arab people who are Christian, and many are Jews. George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a member group of the PLO, is a Christian. It is inaccurate to refer to the struggle going on in Israel/Palestine as one between the Arabs and the Jews, since, as Doumani said, "most of the population of Israel are Arab Jews." In Lebanon, there are at least thirteen Christian sects, including Maronites, Catholics, Greek Orthodox, Greek Catholics, and Protestants. Many people do not realize that of the ten countries with the highest Muslim populations in the world, only one, Egypt, is Arab, and it's at the bottom of the list. Ahead of Egypt are Indonesia, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Nigeria, China, the Soviet Union, Iran, and Turkey.

Some discrimination is subtler; "cultural blindness" might be a more accurate term to describe it. At the San Francisco International Airport there was an exhibit of dresses from Arab West Bank villages. They were billed as "Israeli national dress." A library exhibit called "Land and People of the Holy Lands" made no mention at all of Palestine or Palestinians.

Democratic Presidential candidate Gary Hart was accused of anti-Arab slurs by James Zogby, executive director of the ADC. In a letter to the New York *Times*, Zogby wrote: "Mr. Hart has said in a speech that the United States has been a victim of 'Arab blackmail.' He has said America's economy must not 'be mortgaged to oil sheiks.' He has dehumanized Palestinians by stating that this country should not talk to the PLO 'until and unless the PLO rejoins civilization.' "

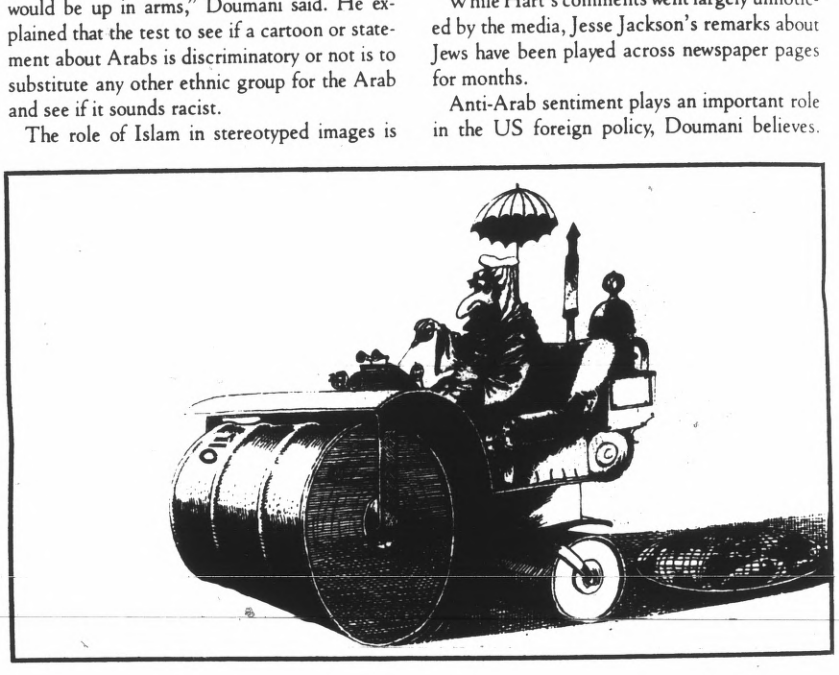
Zogby went on, "In the scramble for Jewish votes before the New York primary...Senator Hart withdrew from a $700,000 loan agreement with the First American Bank in Washington simply because it was learned the bank had Arab owners. In a *Wall Street Journal* article about the incident, Kenneth Guido, special counsel to the Hart campaign, was quoted as having said, 'We didn't know it was an Arab bank. We got him [Hart] out of it as soon as we knew.' "

While Hart's comments went largely unnoticed by the media, Jesse Jackson's remarks about Jews have been played across newspaper pages for months.

Anti-Arab sentiment plays an important role in the US foreign policy, Doumani believes. Anti-Arab bias is being "fanned" by the Reagan administration, he says, for the purpose of soothing public reaction to incidents such as the shelling of Beirut by the guns aboard the *New Jersey*, and the possibility of intervention in the Persian Gulf.

Should Hart become president, conducting foreign policy in the Mideast, Doumani fears he could carry dehumanized images of Arabs with him. How much more likely will a president be to invade an Arab country, Arabs wonder, if he or she believes it is to be inhabited by greedy oil sheiks and terrorist fanatics? How can he or she involve himself or herself meaningfully in the Israel-Palestine peace process if he or she believes PLO members are not civilized?

According to ADC's founder, James Abourezk, "Some Arabs may not be heroes, but they need not always be villains. That's what ADC is about—presenting Arabs and Arab-Americans as human as Jews, Italians, Blacks, Irish and anyone else."



Doumani was born in Acre, Palestine, of a Lebanese father and a Palestinian mother. The family was displaced to Lebanon in 1948, when Israel became a state and Doumani grew up in Beirut. Doumani came as a freshperson to UC Berkeley in 1960, and did his graduate fieldwork in anthropology on the political economy of Lebanon.

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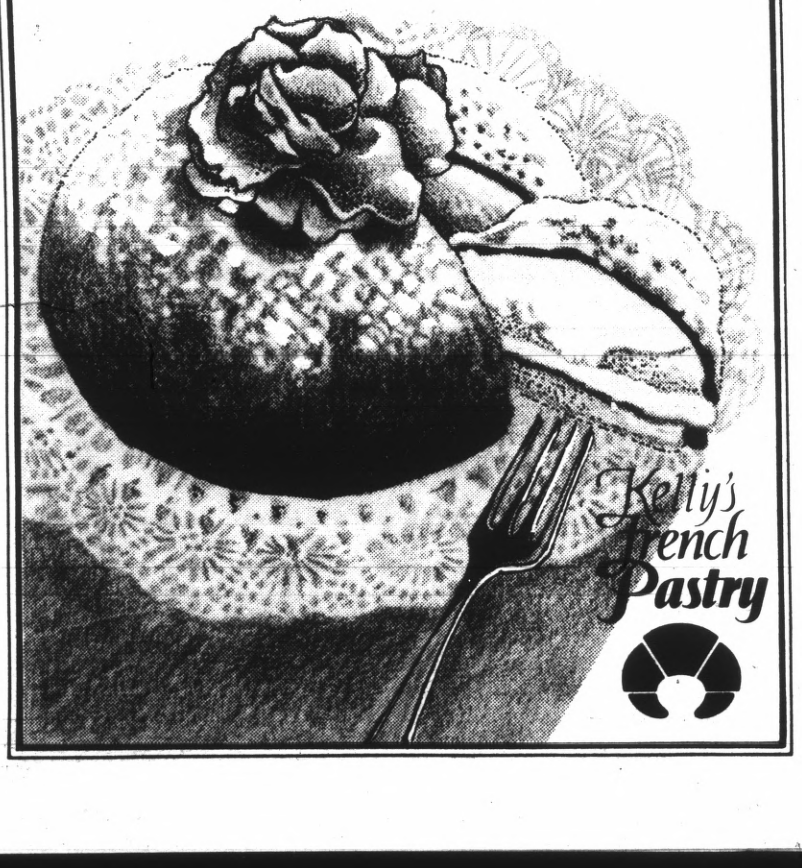

Eritrean Guerillas

Fighting the Oldest War

by Jack Epstein

IT COULD WELL BE A SCIENCE fiction scenario in which survivors of a holocaust retreat underground. But the story is real and is the result of the longest running war in Africa.

This is Nakfa, the provincial capital of Eritrea's Sahel province and the only city under the control of the Eritrean Peoples' Liberation Front (EPLF), a leftist nationalist group fighting for independence from Ethiopia.

Captured after a six-month siege by the EPLF in March 1977, Nakfa has been bombed and strafed relentlessly by the Ethiopian army.

Sagebrush dots its empty streets, and what once were stores, bars and tea shops now are only rubble. Bomb craters pockmark the wide avenues, and the town is a virtual museum of bullet casings and rocket fragments. The only sign of life is an occasional nomad driving his camels and goats past the solitary mosque whose minaret is one of the few structures left standing.

Yet the town is alive. Ten feet below its dirt roads, in scattered camouflaged bunkers, guerrilla fighters are busy with their daily routines.

"We're used to the bombing," said Mohamed Nur, coordinator for EPLF civilian programs in the area.

The Eritrean War, one of the least-known conflicts in the world, has claimed 70,000 lives, displaced more than half a million people and now is in its twenty-third year. Bordered by Sudan and Djibouti, the Pennsylvania-sized land has been coveted for its 600 miles of coastline on the Red Sea and its strategic setting in the Horn of Africa, the crossroads of Europe, Africa and Asia.

Over the last 500 years, Eritrea has been colonized by the Ottoman Turks, Egyptians and Italians. In 1950, it was federated with Ethiopia, which gave Eritreans autonomy over their own affairs.

That autonomy was gradually chipped away in the decade to follow, however, and in 1962 then-Emperor Haile Selassie dissolved the federation and decreed Eritrea the fourteenth province of Ethiopia.

Thus the war began, and in the past two decades it has brutalized Eritrea's three million inhabitants, caught between an indigenous army of some 20,000 guerilla fighters and the 250;000-member Ethiopian army. Nearly 500,000 Eritreans have fled as refugees to neighboring Sudan, the EPLF's major ally.

In Nafka, some of the original 6,000 inhabitants live in huts in the surrounding valleys. About 100 guerillas live in bunkers beneath the town proper. Many of the EPLF rebels literally have stayed underground for as long as seven years. "If you think in terms of fresh air and seeing the sky, it might bother you," said Amine Tesfamariam, a rebel transport planner who has lived in a subterranean existence for the past five years. "But this is a war; we know why we must do it, and it isn't all that bad."

In underground homes and offices, walls are plastered and painted to look like brick; retractable skylights let in sunlight. Ornate cupboards are crafted from ammunition cases, and rocket shells dropped from Russian-made MIG fighter planes are transformed into water canisters.

A day's journey away, a rocky desert area surrounded by 5,000-foot peaks hides an elaborate two-year-old base camp called Orota. At first glance, there is little but scattered camel bones, savannah bush, and the rock-covered graveyards of the nomads. But in a bunker under a cactus grove, printing presses are spewing out birth certificates, marriage and drivers' licenses, education and health manuals—and newspapers in six languages.

In a tent camouflaged with dead branches, nine women are engrossed in their nightly typing lessons, their Russian AK-47 assault rifles resting at their sides. Down the road, several fighters are editing a color documentary of the Eritrean drought to be sent to solidarity groups around the world. Nearby are the scattered wards of a 1,200-bed hospital and laboratories built from shipping containers where guerilla technicians produce solution, vitamins, and antibiotic tablets.

Other facilities built at Orota include a camouflaged "revolutionary" school, a refugee camp, a shoe factory and an auto repair shop, where EPLF fleets are serviced and everything short of engine blocks are made.

"The EPLF is probably the best organized and most sophisticated guerilla movement in the world," asserted Ayalsen Sirack, a former Ethiopian army lieutenant now living in exile in Khartoum. "Their determination is amazing," said Sirack, who once led troops against the Eritreans.

Yet not all Eritreans continued the fight. EPLF officials admit to some recent desertions, although no one will say how many there have been.

Ethiopian officials deny that a disciplined fighting force exists at all. They call the EPLF "bandits" and "secessionist gangs" and say the majority of Eritreans wish to remain part of Ethiopia.

For the Marxist-oriented Ethiopian government, Eritrea is a major problem. Ethiopia is one of the poorest nations in the world, and the war consumes about 30 percent of its budget. The majority of its troops are tied up facing EPLF trenches.

The loss of Eritrea would be crippling—resulting in the forfeiture of the ports of Massawa and Assab, with their access to vital Red Sea shipping lanes. For Africa as a whole, it would set a precedent that would send chills down the backs of many African leaders.

There have been recent signs that the stalemate may be breaking. In January, US analysts confirmed rebel claims that the EPLF had overrun the important garrison town of Tesseney near the Sudanese border. Sudan, itself a US ally, recently has increased its arms supplies to the EPLF, partly in retaliation for Ethiopia's harboring of armed dissidents from Sudan's troubled south. Sudan also provides sanctuary and allows the EPLF to maintain offices, garages and clinics within Sudanese borders.

At the US State Department, one regional expert agreed the Eritrean stalemate in fact may be ending, more because of Ethiopian hardships than the successes of the EPLF. "The country's economy is going downhill, and they can't keep this up," he said. The Eritrean guerrillas now control much of the countryside, the expert added, and the Ethiopian army travels rarely, and always in convoy.

"The Vietnamese fought France, Japan and the United States," said Tekie Bereket, a 26-year-old who left school nine years ago to join the EPLF. "Their war lasted 30 years and they won."

Eritrean guerillas guarding their positions 200 feet from the Ethiopian lines. The war, one of the least-known conflicts in the world, has claimed 70,000 lives, displaced more than half a million people and is now in its 23rd year.

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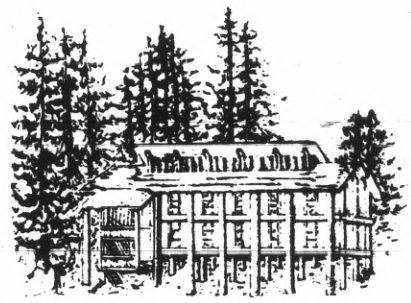

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LETTERS *to the* STAFF

Goodbye Mr. Nader

Dear Staff:

I am writing in response to a letter by Robert E. Jackson in your May 3 issue, in which Mr. Jackson had some heated things to say about Conn Hallinan, UCSC's only newswriting lecturer.

I'd like to point out that Mr. Jackson falsely assumes *City on a Hill* is in collaboration with Conn. How absurd. Sure, some of his students must write for the paper, but so what? They have minds of their own: if you read *City on a Hill*'s letter section, you realize that the staff writers have to be pretty strong to keep writing, week after week, when they know some people (like you, Mr. Jackson) dislike them. I'd like to see if Mr. Jackson would be able to tolerate such critique without breaking down and writing to please everyone. That, to me, shows that the writers are not likely to be brainwashed.

The interview with Conn also makes it clear that Conn is interested in one fundamental thing: good writing. Is that such a crime? Good writing isn't political! Communists and conservatives alike use the same words and style.

Secondly, is it such a crime to care about people? It's refreshing to know that someone cares about you and I, Mr. Jackson, when we realize that we are 'just' working people, and no one else cares to publish our complaints and hardship.

Finally, Conn Hallinan never once says he wants major newspapers to disappear. After all, he says he likes reading the New York *Times* in the bathtub! If you read the article carefully, you'll realize that *People's World* is a weekly; it's a source of additional information. It should be read together with all the other papers. That's all. It's not a plot to undermine you, Mr. Jackson.

So, next time you jump to conclusions, just realize that your paranoias are just that: paranoias, and if you have something to say, write about it, submit it, and I bet even *City on a Hill* will publish it—they've done it before, and they'll do it again. Maybe then you'll realize that it's impossible to be objective—was your letter objective? Ha. Goodbye, Mr. Nader.

Judy Phyllis
Santa Cruz

I Liked the Warmth

Dear Staff:

[About Eric Engles' article "Talk of the Dispossessed"] Splendid...really good out of all that talk and confusion. Interviews are hard. Really I liked the warmth. Thank you. Believe me I appreciate such interviews that do not distort one. What about that laughing picture—is there any way I can buy a print? It's tremendous. Thank you again and keep in touch. Would love to see more of your work. Yes, it's [*City on a Hill*] a remarkable paper.

Love,
Meridel Le Sueur

Tomorrow's Safety

Dear Staff:

The horror of nuclear war is the most terrifying thought in the mind of humanity, so overwhelming in enormity that it paralyzes individuals into a sense of hopelessness. While grassroots nuclear arms control efforts are ever increasing, the fact remains: As I write these words, the world we live in can be destroyed within an hour! Whether by intent or accident, *The Day After* is not just a hypothetical movie script, it is a horrifying aspect of our present day reality.

When I first moved to Santa Cruz, I was very impressed. Santa Cruz is hailed as "The Florence of the New Age," serving as a model of social conscience and progressive politics. It is my opinion, however, that lofty ideals and elevated consciousness is not enough. As a friend aptly phrased it, "Nuclear war is the Number 1 health problem facing *everyone* today."

So enough discussion—it's time for action. Freeze Voters '84 is having a FreezeWalk on Saturday, May 19, starting at 10am at the Louden Nelson Center. I strongly urge everyone who is able (and I happen to believe that just about everyone *is* able) to support this effort either by walking, sponsoring a walker, or both. For details, you can call Alice Gandelman, the FreezeWalk Coordinator, at the Freeze Voters '84 office located at 320-G Cedar St., SC, or by calling 458-9975 or 429-8755.

Nuclear bombs are beautifully indiscriminate—they kill Republicans, Democrats, independents, men, women, and children. They have no regard for race, color, or creed. I think there is no finer expression of one's love for humanity than by taking these few steps in the effort for peace. I think that when one walks for peace, one walks with God. I know that everytime I do something in an effort for peace, I get a warm feeling inside, a sense of acting in good karma.

So may I suggest that you take a couple hours out of your life on a beautiful sunny morning to walk along West Cliff Drive, confident in the knowledge that despite what the rest of the day may bring, you have done something for all of humanity. Try it; it's fun. And you may never know just how much your individual effort is appreciated by the uplifted morale of the people dedicating their energies to the safety of tomorrow.

An Avid Freeze Advocate,
Bruce Campbell

Willful Destruction

Dear Staff:

This letter has been long in coming and finally the graffiti on the Wells Fargo Auto Teller was the final blow. I have noticed with increasing frequency that persons don't hesitate to paint their messages on paths in the forest or on the landbridges and on the building around the Science Library, and finally when the paint appeared at the Wells Fargo, it was too much.

It is important to state at this point, that my comments are not addressed to the obvious messages scrawled by these persons but rather to their message of blatant disregard of property and the "destruction" of its beauty. When I walk through the forest, it is the quiet space in my day and to have it violated by some vandal is not only distressing but repulsive.

It now seems that there is a growing tolerance to such violations and I am sickened by the persons who write on property that does not belong to them. It is a breach of good taste and I don't think that any message written by these persons deserves any consideration.

If they are the caring and sensitive types who are concerned by slaughter and disregard for human rights then how could they tolerate this willful destruction? Or is it this level of destruction and disregard that escaped their sensitivities? While their written messages may be important, the subtle message is so much louder it invalidates any written words.

Andrea Sutherland
Cowell College

Animal Wrongs

Dear Staff:

While I was pleased to see *City on a Hill* cover the April 21 rally at UC Berkeley protesting continued abuses in animal experimentation, several inaccuracies in the article caught my attention. Two of the groups sponsoring the event were misidentified in the article: Committee For Responsible Research is actually *Californians* For Responsible Research, and Animal Rights Action is Animal Rights Action *Group*. It should also be noted that the Animal Rights Action Group is based in Santa Cruz, and is in the process of becoming a UCSC-based student group.

More important than these mistaken nomenclatures, however, was the repeated confusion of *environmental* groups with *animal rights* groups. CFRR and ARAG, along with the other groups sponsoring the rally, are animal rights groups. Although such groups frequently have several areas of interest in common with most environmental organizations, they are distinct entities, concerned with the furthering of animal welfare and animal rights in all institutions and spheres of activity in our society.

As a member of ARAG, I invite any interested UCSC students, staff, or faculty to attend our biweekly meetings at Louden Nelson Center. Information on these and other animal rights events that our group will sponsor or participate in can be obtained by calling 427-ARAG.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
John Shaw

Farr Out

Dear Staff:

Congratulations on your paper's recent selection as the best weekly student newspaper for 1984 by the California Intercollegiate Press Association. Over the years, *City on a Hill* has gained much respect on campus and throughout the community as a quality newspaper. It is gratifying to see that your hard work and maintenance of standards of excellence have been recognized consistently during the past several years.

Keep up the good work. If I may be of assistance to you, please don't hesitate to call.

Sincerely,
Sam Farr
Member of the Assembly

A Corporate Crime

Dear Staff:

The recent low-power firing up of Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant will go down in history as a sick Corporate Crime; and if we considered the effects of nuclear madness on the former wilderness area and its inhabitants, perhaps it will also be remembered as another inane battle in the war on nature, and the responsible parties at PG&E and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission will be remembered as war criminals.

Many of us who have fought the plant are in mourning of sorts; there is no question, it is a very sad thing. But papers like the *Mercury* are wrong to say that the "16 year battle ends," because PG&E has only overcome the first obstacle.

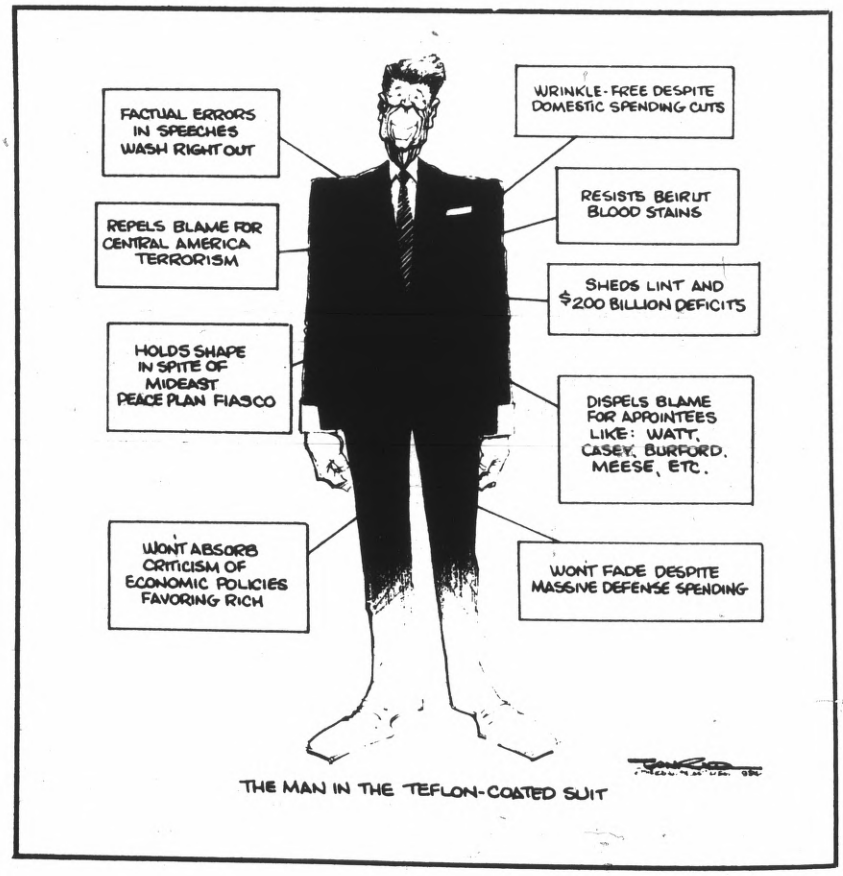
Many of their arguments for firing up the plant rest on the fiction that low power is significantly different from full power; now they must prove that many flaws overlooked in low power licensing are substantially fixed. We know too well that the vast majority of the 500-plus worker allegations on plant problems, including faulty welds, flawed steel and so on, have not been dealt with.

Groups like the Government Accountability Project and the Abalone Alliance are not about to let the Congress and the NRC forget these. Besides getting their full power license, PG&E must also have their (large) rate hike approved by the Public Utilities Commission. Now, there are a lot of ratepayers out there; how many do you think want to pay for Diablo Canyon, with cost overruns and mismanagement reports that make the Defense Department look good?

Some of us are planning a rate protest campaign, based on previous protests in New York against Indian Point nuke, in Italy, and elsewhere. Against all common sense, in the name of profits and greed, PG&E has opened this atrocity; let's make them pay for it. Join us.

Steven Mentor
Noel Sturgeon
Diablo Working Group 425-1769

Deadlines for letters are Tuesday at 5pm. Please type and double space them. Letters over a page in length run the grave risk of being edited. Letters on current events and material appearing in *City on a Hill* will be given precedence to letters rebutting letters appearing here. Send mail to Editor, City on a Hill, Stonehouse UCSC, 95064. Thank you.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DISPELS BLAME FOR APPOINTEES LIKE: WATT, CASEY, BURFORD, MEESE, ETC.
WONT FADE DESPITE MASSIVE DEFENSE SPENDING
THE MAN IN THE TEFLON-COATED SUIT

KALEIDOscope

Thompson Twirps

Pearly whites and goony hairdos have done all right by the Thompson Twins. Teen dreams in the tradition of Annette Funicello and Frankie Avalon, they have posed their way into the eighties' version of American Bandstand—MTV. Like Frankie and Annette, who used heavy studio echo to anesthetize their songs, the Thompsons are techno-addicts. Through the miracle of the microchip, they inject Third World syncopations and droning detachment into musically vacuous veins.

Not that all techno-pop is totally devoid of snap and crackle, but the Thompsons make the disco seventies look like a creative hotbed of Florentine proportions. The only way out is to fight technology with technology: rapid-fire digital dials were never a better investment.

So why am I announcing the coming of the Thompsons? 'Cause their gig at the Santa Cruz Civic will probably be the biggest rock draw of the spring, that's why. They play May 14 at 8pm with Re-Flex as the opening act. Tickets are on sale at BASS, Ticketron, Cymbaline and Blue Rhythm Records. Call 429-3444 for more information.

Boy Wit

"Two young men on the make" is how director Audrey Stanley unofficially subtitled UCSC's upcoming production of *The Beaux Stratagem*. Feminist theater it ain't. Nevertheless, it promises to be one of this spring's outstanding stage productions.

George Farquahr's Restoration comedy about two young studs who take to the road to scheme and scam combines slashing wit with raucous ribaldry. "There is no scandal like rags, nor any crime so shameful as poverty," declares one of the two lead characters before plunging them both into a hilarious series of intrigues, deceptions and seductions.

The UCSC Performing Arts Theater is going all out for the production. The exquisite costumes might have been plucked from a Poussin tableau. The cast features distinguished faculty as well as some of the cream of the student acting crop. An ensemble of Baroque musicians will accompany the play on stage.

The Beaux Stratagem will be at the UCSC Performing Arts Theater May 11, 12, 13, 18, and 19 at 8pm and Sunday, may 20 at 2pm. Tickets for reserved seats are $5 for general admission, $3.50 for students and seniors. Tickets are available at the Campus Box Office in advance or at the door on the night of the show.

Lost and Sound

Classical music aficionados will be treated to three extraordinary discoveries this weekend at UCSC. The first is a recently found cello concerto by Joseph Haydn. The piece was resurrected from its dusty tomb in the basement of the National Museum of Czechoslovakia in the past decade.

The two other *trouvails* are a few centuries younger. Students Richard Vaught, cellist, and Laurie Rose, pianist, will be featured soloists in the UCSC Chamber Orchestra's performance of works by Haydn, Mozart, and Charles Ives.

Vaughn and Rose are highly tauted as the winners of this year's UCSC competition for orchestral soloists. Paul Vorwerk directs the ensemble May 11 at the Performing Arts Concert Hall and May 13 at the Stevenson Dining Hall. Call 429-2031 for more information.

Three twins, one of each: The Thompson Twins pose this Monday at the Santa Cruz Civic.

Nanny by Whitfields Lovell is one of 30 prints now at the Smith Gallery, Cowell College.

Someday My Prints Will Come

A collection of 30 prints by 30 artists from the Jerome Foundation appears in the Smith Gallery at Cowell until May 18. The travelling show is comprised of works by artists who have received scholarships to the Printmaking Workshop in the Soho district of New York.

A reception for Robert Blackburn, the workshop's director, will be held May 13 from 4 to 6pm.

—Arthur Finn Spring

It's Greek to Them

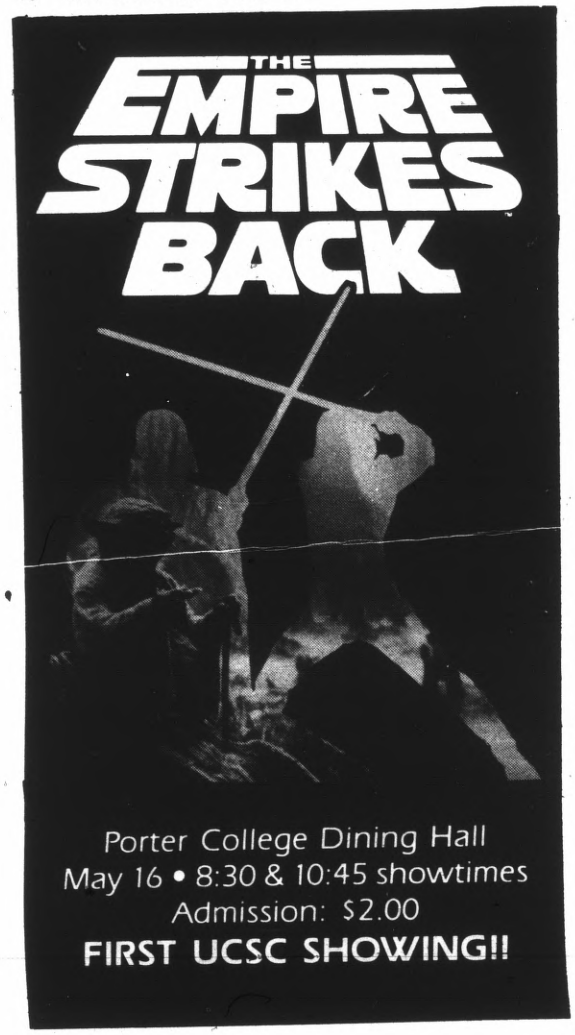
Have you been curious as to what is unfolding below Cowell College these days? Deus Ex Machina productions is gearing up for three outdoor performances of Euripides's *The Bacchae*. The UCSC Theater Group will perform what promises to be a rousing rendition of the Greek classic, complete with music, dancing, and revelry.

The Bacchae is a darkly sensuous and magical drama that tells the story of a young king's discovery of civilization's underlying madness. The most interesting aspect of the 2500-year-old drama is its timelessness and relevance to our own culture. "By producing it, we have discovered that it is an arrangement of poetry, choreography, and music," said Jordan Corngold, director of the production. "What is most striking to me is that the aesthetic arrangement is motivated by a powerful religious ritual—the rite of sacrifice."

The Bacchae challenges its own ritualistic roots by presenting an undeniably attractive picture of "religious ecstasy," what we might today label "madness." During the course of the play, however, the image is transformed into a nightmare of primal terror. *The Bacchae* forces us to look at the faces of life and inspiration as well as death and destruction.

All performances will take place in the field below Cowell College at UCSC, on May 11, 12, and 13. The Friday and Saturday evening shows will begin at 8:30pm and the audience is advised to dress warmly and bring libations to add to the Bacchic spirit. A special Sunday matinee will take place at 3pm on the same site at Cowell College. Performances are free to the public.

—Laura Brown



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CALENDAR

Thursday 10

☐movies

Cool Hand Luke with Paul Newman. 8 and 10:15pm, Stevenson Dining Hall, $1.50 Stevenson, $2 general.

Target Nicaragua; Steppin; Cuba and Fidel; CIA Case Officer; and *Counterpoint: The Sandinista Case.* Short but incisive documentaries on Nicaragua, Cuba, Jamaica, and the CIA by Saul Landau. 7pm, Thimann 3, $2 general, free to LAS 182C and SOC 119D.

☐theater

Emmy award winning play by Beah Richards: *A Black Woman Speaks.* 8pm, Barn Theater. $7; $5 for seniors and children under 12.

☐lectures

Black Feminist Series #2: "The Black Aesthetic: Afro-American Women Artists." Dr. Vivian Brown, Visiting Professor, Art, UCSC. 5pm, Thimann 1, free.

Biology of Cancer lecture: "Environmental Carcinogens and Risk Assessment." Kim Hooper, Research Scientist, Hazard Evaluation System, DHS, State of California. Public welcome. 7pm, Classroom 2, free.

Eckankar presents a series of lectures on spiritual subjects. Tonight: karma and reincarnation. 7:30pm, Charles Merrill Lounge, free.

"Awakening Wisdom and Compassion: Introduction to Tibetan Buddhism." A six week lecture series taught by visiting Tibetan teacher Lama Dudjom Dorje. 7:30pm, Kerr Hall 247, donation requested.

Friday 11

☐movies

Two classic thrillers by Alfred Hitchcock: *The Lady Vanishes* and *Foreign Correspondent.* 7:30pm, Classroom 2, $2.

The Music Room is Satyajit Ray's masterpiece drama bout the decline of India's landed aristocracy. 7pm, Oakes 105, free.

On Company Business, a documentary which exposes from the insides of the CIA and its use as a tool of the American Empire. 8pm, Communications Studio C, free.

☐theater

George Farquhar's timeless comedy of the 18th century, *The Beaux Stratagem,* concerns two fashionable London men-about-town. 8pm, Performing Arts Theater, $3.50 students and seniors, $5 general.

Outdoor production of *The Bacchae* by Euripides, classical theater of power and tragedy. 8:30pm, below Cowell, next to pool, free.

☐concerts

The UCSC Chamber Orchestra with soloists Rich Vaughan, cello; Laurie Rose, piano perform Mozart piano concerto K. 467 and Haydn Cello Concerto. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, free.

☐lectures

Mike Halpern, director of the Men's Violence Abatement Program of Contra Costa County, on "Dealing with Anger and Violence." 1pm, Kresge Seminar Room 159, free.

First annual lecture on American Society and the University: "The future of Higher Education" with Jonathan Smith, University of Chicago, Helene Moglen and Jack Schaar, Kresge Fellows. 4pm, Kresge Town Hall, free.

Arthur Flemming, Adlai E. Stevenson Fellow-in-Residence, on "Civil Rights in the '80s." Also a closing reception with music by Rush Hour and refreshments. 4pm, Stevenson Quad.

Black Feminist Series #3: "On Praxis in the Black Feminist Community." Ms. Bell Hooks. 7pm, Santa Cruz High, $2.

☐meetings

Men's Rap Group, every 2nd and 4th Friday. 7pm, Stevenson 237A.

☐miscellaneous

Reception for the installation of the Women's Mural. Please bring food and drink if possible. 5pm, Porter Courtyard by C Building.

Saturday 12

☐theater

The Beaux Stratagem. See May 11 for details.

The Bacchae. See May 11 for details.

☐sports

The Human Race: A fundraiser/walkathon to benefit the Volunteer Bureau and various non-profit community agencies in Santa Cruz County. 7:45am-12:30pm. Starts at Communications Building, donation requested.

☐miscellaneous

Lectures, demonstrations, workshops, guided tours of Arboretum. Plants on sale. 10am-4pm, Bus from Barn Theater parking lot. Arboretum, free.

Fifth annual Multicultural Festival. Come and share in the celebration of our cultures with food, music, and fun! 11am to 5pm. Upper Quarry.

"We've Come a Long Way Baby... But the Best is Yet to Come." Photography exhibit by Gloria Motley and Hattie Lawrence. At Multicultural Festival.

Closing Ceremony of Seven day In Our Own Voice Conference, at the Multicultural Festival.

Multimedia peace awareness event including five bands, slides, and poetry. 6pm, Kresge Town Hall, $2.

Sunday 13

☐movies

Paul Jacobs and the Nuclear Gang. An expose on Americans who were guinea pigs in the atmospheric nuclear weapons tests. With *In Our Backyard,* about the deadly effects of uranium mining in America. 8pm, Communications Studio C, free.

☐theater

The Bacchae. See May 11 for details.

☐concerts

The UCSC Chamber Orchestra with soloists Rich Vaughan, cello; Laurie Rose, piano perform Mozart Piano Concerto K.467, Haydn Cello Concerto. 8pm, Stevenson Dining Hall, free.

☐sports

Adult Over 30 Coed Soccer League. 10am to 4pm, West Field.

Cycling Club Recreation Rides every Sunday morning. 9am, Town Clock.

☐miscellaneous

Art Exhibit: Photos of South America by Jeff White. Daily through May 26. Stevenson Coffeeshop, free.

The Third Annual Map Sale will include superseded editions of USGS topographic maps, road maps and miscellaneous cartographic materials. 10am to 3pm, Foyer, McHenry Library.

Reception to meet Robert Blackburn, prominent New York artist and founder and director of the New York Printmaking Workshop. Reception is in conjunction with the current Smith Gallery exhibition: Artist Prints: The Jerome Foundation Awards. 4pm, Smith Gallery, Cowell, free.

Monday 14

☐movies

Mexico: The Frozen Revolution. Stevenson Core Course Films. 8:15 and 9:30pm. Stevenson Dining Hall, free.

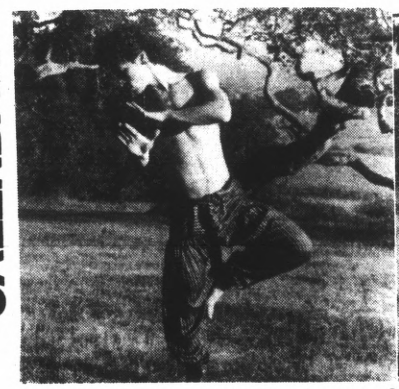
☐lectures

Takako Yokoyama, UCSC Graduate Student, will speak on "Intermolecular Energy Transfer." 2:30pm, Thimann 397, free.

Dr. Lauren Tolbert, University of Kentucky, "Charge Redistribution in Photoexcited Anions: A Paradigm for Photoreactivity." 4:15pm, Thimann 397, free.

Biology of Cancer lecture: "Diet, Nutrition, and Cancer Risk Reduction." Lorelei DiSogra, Director, Wellness Program, Merritt-Peralta Institute, Oakland, Assist. Prof., UCB. Public welcome. 7pm, Classroom 2, free.

First visiting Professional of Minority Background, Robert Blackburn, distinguished Black New York Artist and founder and director of the New York Printmaking Workshop, will hold an informal question and answer



Bacchanalian Beast: *The Bacchae* plays Saturday and Sunday at Co

VIEW

APTOS TWIN 688-6541
I. Sixteen Candles 5:45, 7:50, 10 daily. 1:30, 3:40 weekend matinees.
II. Breaking 7, 9, 10:45 daily. 1,3,5 weekend matinees.

CAPITOLA 475-3518
Big Chill 7, 10:40.
Tootsie 8:40 daily. Sunday Matinee at 3.

DEL MAR 425-0616
I. Spinal Tap 1:15, 4:45, 8:15; **Ziggy Stardust** 3, 6:30, 10.
II. Romancing the Stone 1, 3, 5, 7:20, 9:40.
III. Splash 1:45, 4:15, 7, 9:30.
IV. Purple Hearts 1:30, 5:30, 9:20. **Hard Bodies** 3:40, 7:30.
Midnight shows (Friday and Saturday only): **Pink Flamingos, Three Stooges: Laff Riot, Wizards, Clockwork Orange**

41st AVE. PLAYHOUSE 476-8841
I. Greystoke 1:40, 4:15, 7:15, 9:40.
II. Terms of Endearment 1:30, 4:10, 7, 9:40.
III. The Natural 1:20, 4, 7, 9:50

THE MOVIE 426-9409
I. Kurosawa Festival Thu.-Sat.
Throne of Blood 7.
Lower Depths 8:55
Sun.-Wed. Redbeard 8:25, 3:15
Sunday early show.
I Live in Fear 6:30
Marilyn Monroe Festival

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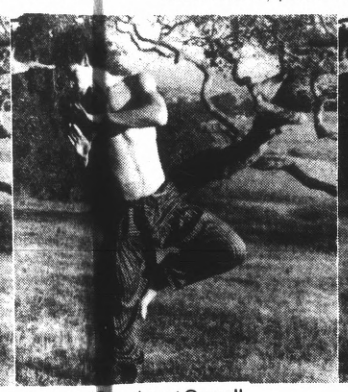

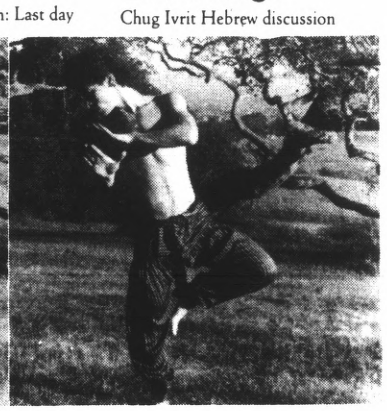

Saturday and Sunday at Cowell.

Course Films. 8:15
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Monroe Festival

evening in which he will tell of his experiences as a black artist. 7pm, Cowell Provost House, free.

Panel on Israeli arms sales to Central American governments. Speakers include Milton Jamail, University of Texas; Joel Beinin, Stanford University; Paul Glickman, New Jewish Agenda. 8pm, Merrill Dining Hall.

☐meetings

Meeting of Peace Action Committee to continue planning the upcoming Peace Action Week. 4pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge.

Organizational meeting for establishing sanctuary for Salvadoran refugees at UCSC as has already been declared at UCR. 7pm, Stevenson 237A.

☐miscellaneous

Removal of Grade I: Last day for undergraduates to submit a validated petition (fee $5) and course work for removal of incomplete from Winter Quarter.

Course credit by petition: Last day to file petition for spring quarter, fee $5. Office of the Registrar.

I-You-Venture: A program designed to develop one to one friendships between students and residents of Santa Cruz Nursing Homes. Leaving from Cowell College main entrance Monday afternoons at 3pm.

"Arts Therapies." Opportunities in the Arts: discussion between students, faculty and community members. 3:30pm, Porter Study Center, free.

Campuswide large group meeting with singing, worship and a weekly speaker. The focus of this quarter will be "Jesus: His Views on World Justice and Mercy." All are welcome! 6:30pm, Classroom 1, free.

Tuesday 15

☐lectures

Susan Mann, Assistant Professor, History, UCSC, on "Suicide and Chastity: Visible Themes in the History of Chinese Women." 3:30pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, free.

Ian Sussex, Yale University, on "Regulation of Embryo Development in Phaseolus." 4pm, Thimann 1, free.

Guest lecturer Mary Silver, Associate Professor of Marine Science, will informally discuss the Super Woman phenomenon in science with a personal example of balancing family and career. This Women in Science meeting is open to all interested persons. 4pm, Kresge Seminar Room 159, free.

"Colonization and Environmental Change in the Brazilian Amazon" by Brent Millikan, who recently returned from a year-long field research program on agriculture and natural resource use among migrant colonists in Rondonia. 7pm, Baobab Lounge, free.

☐meetings

Chug Ivrit Hebrew discussion group. All are welcome. 7pm, Stevenson 221.

Official Spring Quarter meeting of CAMPUS. 7pm, Merrill 130.

MECHA meets every Tuesday—new members welcome! 7pm, Cowell 223.

☐miscellaneous

Moving off campus? Come to a workshop about Living in Town! For more information, call x4435. 7pm, Oakes Coffee Shop Lounge, free.

Stevenson Faculty Fireside: Karen Sinsheimer, former Executive Assistant to the Chairperson of 20th Century Fox. 7pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge.

Weekly workshop dealing with topics relevant to rape and sexism in our community. 7:30pm, Oakes 103.

Wednesday 16

☐movies

The Empire Strikes Back in the Porter Dining Hall, 8:30 and 10:45pm. $2.

A Married Woman, an early work by Jean-Luc Godard, one of the nouvelle vague directors. 7:30pm, Classroom 2, $2.

☐concerts

Roy Malan gives his Faculty Recital of works for the violin. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, $1 students, $3 general.

☐lectures

Chris McKee of UC Berkeley on "Winds from Accretion Disks." 3:45pm, Nat. Sci. II 221, free.

Linda Grodzinski, UCSC graduate student, "PBPs: Penicillin Binding Proteins." 4pm, Thimann 397, free.

☐meetings

Come and help us organize Jesse Jackson's campaign. All welcome! 7pm, Cowell 131, free.

Weekly meeting of the University Council. 7pm, McHenry 325.

Third meeting of SpIT, a newly formed student group for the expansion of the interlanguage program. Faculty and staff are cordially invited. 7:30pm, Thimann 3.

☐miscellaneous

Literature table. 12pm, Stevenson Main Quad.

Brown Bag Lunch: Marti Atkinson and Ellen Moir, "Computers in Society, in the Schools, and at UCSC." 12pm, Women's Re-entry lounge, free.

"Freelancing in the Visual Arts." Opportunities in the Arts: discussion between students, faculty and community members. 3:30pm, Porter Study Center, free.

Application deadline for Community Service Project Funding. For more information, contact Ellen at Campus Activities, x2934. 4pm, Campus Activities, Redwood Building.

The Life Journey, a personal growth group for students giving attention to the psychological, spiritual and social aspects of the Life Journey. 4pm, Oakes 316, free.

Bible study, singing, fellowshipping and games. 7:30pm, Baobab Lounge, free.

Thursday 17

☐movies

Woman of the Year with Katherine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. 8 and 10:15pm. Stevenson Dining Hall, $1.50 Stevenson, $2 general.

Memories of Underdevelopment is a diary of a middle-class intellectual caught in the midst of the rapidly changing social reality of revolutionary Cuba. 7pm, Thimann 3, $2, free to LAS 182C and SOC 119D students.

☐concerts

A concert series of classical and folk music featuring The UCSC Jazz Sextet, The Red Mountain Boys, The Laurel Quartet, Isle of Skye and others. 12pm, Kresge Upper Street Plaza, free.

☐lectures

Richard Harris, co-editor of Latin American Perspectives and frequent UCSC lecturer, will speak on "Firsthand Observations of the Electoral Process in El Salvador and Nicaragua." 4pm, Stevenson Conference Room, free.

Biology of Cancer Lecture: "Childhood Cancer: Treatment Modalities and a Philosophy of Care." Jordan Wilbur, Director, Children's Cancer Research Institute, Pacific Medical Center, San Francisco. 7pm, Classroom 2, free.

Eckankar presents a series of lectures on spiritual subjects. Tonight: Soul Travel. 7:30pm, Charles Merrill Lounge, free.

"Awakening Wisdom and Compassion: Introduction to Tibetan Buddhism." A six week lecture series taught by visiting Tibetan teacher Lama Dudjom Dorje. 7:30pm, Kerr Hall 247, donation requested.

☐meetings

The Spiral Journey, a personal and spiritual growth group for students seeking to discover, explore and pursue their personal life journey. 8:30am, Health Center Counseling room, free.

Come and meet the candidates for Student Body President's Council Representative for 1984-85. 4pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, free.

"All My Professors: This week Bettina Aptheker with your host Jimmy Thorn." On KZSC, 88.1 FM, 5pm.

Moving off campus? Come to a workshop about Living in Town! For more information, please call x4435. 7pm, Kresge Seminar Room 159, free.

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Thu.-Sat.
How to Marry a Millionaire 7, 10:20; **Gentlemen Prefer Blondes** 8:45.
Sun.-Wed. **Bus Stop** 6:30, 10:15
There's No Business Like Show Business 8:15, 4:30
Sunday Early show.

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II. **Privates on Parade** 7:05, 8:50 daily, 5 Sunday early show
III. **Dirty Dishes** 6:55, 8:40 daily, 4:45 Sunday early show
IV. **Das Boot** 7:15 daily **And the Ship Sails On** 9:55 daily, 4:25 Sunday early show.

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Camelot 10:30am Saturday & Sunday only.

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Sat.-Mon. **Spellbound** 7:30, **The Man Who Knew Too Much** 9:25.

Tue.-Wed. **Nazarin** 7:30, **Criminal Life of Archibald Cruz** 9:15.

UA 426-8383
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II. **Moscow on the Hudson** 7, 9, daily, 1:45, 4:15 weekend matinees

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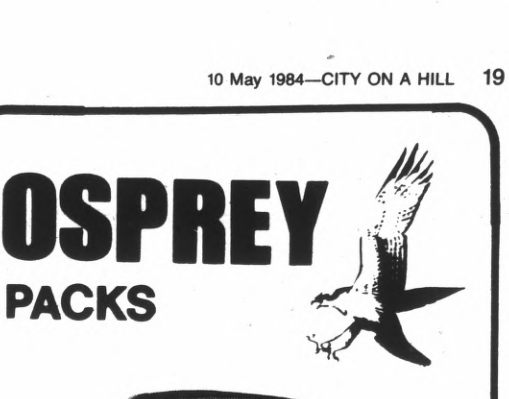

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OPINION

The Criticism of Israel

Seeking a Moral Symmetry

by Dan Siegel

THE WHIFF OF INTOLERANCE IS in the air. Anti-terrorist squads are created by the US government to smash "subversion" at home and abroad. Nobel prize winning writers like Gabriel Garcia Marquez, a Latin American, are denied visas into the US on "national security" grounds. Strict anti-immigration laws are written to divert the anger and anxiety caused by unemployment and economic decline. The ranks of the KKK swell.

Another form of intolerance is on the rise. The narrow world of the Reaganesque mindset has been absorbed by a growing number within the American Jewish community. A mean-spirited reaction has been launched against those who raise healthy and much-needed criticism of Israeli government policies.

Two articles in the recent edition of *Leviathan*, self-described as "an independent voice of Jewish students of the University of California at Santa Cruz," provide excellent examples of a heightened stridency among some elements of the American Jewish community.

The first article announces the efforts by Jonathan Kessler of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) to set up a student affiliated group at UCSC. The article's author, Cheryl Kadis, describes the organization as "a pro-Israel student political group" which attempts, in part, "to counter the media distortions and the Arab propaganda effort."

AIPAC attempts, through its Political Leadership Development Program (PLDP), to "involve and educate pro-Israel students in the American political process, and to build a coordinated network of informed, articulate, and politically astute pro-Israel activists nationwide." Other than its vague "Pro-Israel" stand, one learns little about the PLDP's opinion of Israeli government policies. We are only told that the program is "sensitizing America's future policy-makers to the importance of maintaining a close relationship between the United States and Israel."

AIPAC's most recent release, *The AIPAC Guide Exposing the Anti-Israel Campaign on Campus,* written by Kessler and Jeff Schwaber, describes what Kadis calls "the kind of anti-Israel activities common on American campuses throughout the country." Kessler believes, in the words of Kadis, that "the amount of anti-Israel activity on American campuses corresponds with few exceptions to the number of foreign students enrolled at the college or university."

The concepts of "pro-Israel" and "anti-Israel" go unexplained in this article. We are left to infer that "pro-Israel" means blindly backing the current policies of the Israeli government. "Anti-Israel," on the other hand, would probably mean opposing Israel's war in Lebanon and supporting the civil rights of Palestinians. Such logic resembles the effort to brand as "anti-or-Un-American" those who protested the American war in Vietnam or marched for Black civil rights in the 1960s.

Carrying the analogy further, the alleged "anti-Israel" campaign on American campuses is attributed to the same element blamed for anti-war campus protest in the 1960s—the outside agitator. Instead of Bolshevik imports stirring up opposition to US foreign policy, AIPAC offers up the Arab student as the cause for the growing discontent over Israeli government policy. AIPAC refuses to believe that good American kids—particularly Jewish ones—could be responsible for an awakening criticism of Israel.

Such was the view of one elder UCSC student who, after reading an interview I conducted with Palestinian scholar Edward Said in a *City On A Hill* article dated December 1, 1983, said that he was "disappointed" in me because he thought I was a "bright kid" who would "know better than to be duped by Arab propaganda." This individual described as propaganda the International Red Cross figures, revealed by Said, which put at 20,000 the number of people, mostly civilians, killed during the siege of Beirut in the summer of 1982. "The Red Cross," he told me, as if revealing a widely accepted truth, "has always been hostile to Israel."

The Said interview is cited by Miguel Stroe in another article in *Leviathan's* most recent issue, this one entitled "US Media: Looking For a Villain?" Stroe is upset by the so-called "anti-Zionist Jews" who, he claims, wrote "a few timid articles" which "harshly criticize Israel, while ignoring the context and history of events in the Middle East."

In his article, Stroe makes no mention that my *City On A Hill* piece was an interview with Edward Said. Stroe attributes Said's ideas and analysis to me, writing "Siegel said" after quoting from what Said stated directly or indirectly in his interview. This is irresponsible and misleading journalism.

As to the content of the Said interview, which I find accurate and convincing, Stroe attacks me for quoting Said's description of the devastation inflicted upon Lebanese and Palestinian civilians during Israel's invasion. He argues that describing this death and destruction is reverting to a "tactic of turning the victim [supposedly Israel] into the executioner by a twist of historical background."

Stroe does not say exactly what historical background Said or I have ignored that would excuse Israel's indiscriminate attack upon Beirut's civilian population.

Stroe then attacks Said's revelation that a right-wing Zionist organization headed by Israel's current Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir sought support from Nazi Germany in the early 1940s to set up a totalitarian state for Jews in Israel. Stroe dismissed this largely unknown and extraordinary link by saying that these extreme Zionists dealt with the Nazis only "to save European Jews from certain extermination in the 11th hour." Stroe then calls me "malicious" (even though it was Said I was quoting), and proceeds to link me to neo-Nazi groups who are trying to disprove that six million Jews were killed in the Holocaust.

There is not space here to expand on the connection between the Third Reich and right-wing Zionists, like Begin and Shamir, who were condemned by socialist Zionists like Einstein during the 1940s as dangerous extremists. It should be known that this connection was not created for the sake of saving Jews from extermination. It was established before the war by the common interests of the Nazis to rid Germany of Jews and the extreme Zionist belief that Jews were unassimilable in Europe and had to seek a nation-state elsewhere. The details of this sordid connection are described by Lenni Brenner in an *In These Times* article of January 18-24 of this year, and is expanded on in Brenner's book, *Zionism in the Age of the Dictators* (Laurence Hill & Co).

Israel's right-wing government uses Judaism and the memory of the Holocaust to justify repressive policies within and outside Palestine.

What is most disturbing about Stroe's article is that it attempts to link all criticism of Israel to some grand Arab conspiracy. Stroe writes that "current attempts to accomplish in the US media what the PLO could not accomplish militarily may constitute the Arab-envisioned battle for the hearts and minds of the American Public." He believes "the strategy of this battle was mapped in London in the Summer of 1982 by Arab financiers and politicians," who "finance Pro-Arab propaganda in the US" and work "with such slick clients as Jesse Jackson."

It is unbelievable that Stroe and others can speak of "pro-Arab propaganda" in the US media when the American Jewish community has cultivated an ideological lock on how the Middle East is debated in the media, Congress, and in public discourse. How many articles can be found in the US press basically sympathetic to the Palestinian cause? Is any major presidential candidate, other than Jackson, willing to even hint during the campaign that Israel must respect the civil rights and territorial claims of the Palestinians?

Blaming the US media and "pro-Arab propaganda" for creating opposition to Israel's invasion of Lebanon is similar to Nixon and other right-wingers blaming the "liberal media" (which, incidentally, some of them charged as being controlled by Jews) for fomenting public protest against the Vietnam War. By attempting to discredit opposition to Israel's role in Lebanon through sensationalist smear campaigns, Stroe and the AIPAC mentality fail to address the nature of Israel's aggressive invasion which turned world—not just Arab—opinion against Israeli policy.

It is not easy for American Jews to look at Israel's policies in Lebanon and in the occupied territories. It is hard enough for Americans to realize the vast distance which exists between the humanitarian rhetoric and actual foreign and domestic policies of our government. For Jews who have been raised with the romantic—even Biblical—vision of "the Land of Israel," it is undoubtedly traumatic to take an open-minded, critical look at present-day Israeli government policies.

Yet as Jacobo Timmerman has written, Jews and all people must find a "moral symmetry" in which to judge the world. Is there any difference between South African invasions of its neighbors, US intervention in Central America, and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon? Is it any less horrific or condemnable to see a cluster bomb dropped on a Lebanese or Palestinian child as it is on a Vietnamese or Salvadoran child?

How does one justify Israeli arms sales to El Salvador, Guatemala, the Shah's Iran or Somoza's Nicaragua? Is the "survival" of Israel dependent on its intelligence services maintaining strong links with Taiwanese or South Korean intelligence?

In his *Leviathan* article, Stroe argues that "the non-liberal left [in the US] has pushed Israel into a corner, and by putting labels on her and boycotting, etc., has created the self-fulfilling prophecy of Israel becoming a pariah, along with South Korea, Taiwan, South Africa, and others." Does Stroe really believe that the "non-liberal left" has "pushed" Israel into a corner and is responsible for its international reputation as a pariah state? Isn't it Israel's policies themselves which have earned it such a reputation?

The actions of the state of Israel are not based on religious doctrine, but rather are the product of a right-wing government which uses Judaism and abuses the memory of the Holocaust to justify repressive policies within and outside Palestine. Only when Jews can make this distinction will they be able to judge the state of Israel by the accepted norms and laws of the world community. Until then, Israel will be left to rely upon South Africa—and usually the US—as its only true ally at the United Nations.

Israel *is* a religious issue for Jews in the US who have a responsibility to open up dialogue within the Jewish community about Israeli policies. Jews must accept this responsibility since it is the US government which finances and encourages—often for its own strategic interests—the actions and policies of the Israeli government.

Fortunately, this responsibility finds root within a vibrant strain of Jewish thought and tradition which has struggled in the cause for social change and justice. Jews have long sympathized and assisted the oppressed peoples of the world, as they have often found themselves as such. Perhaps by rediscovering and embracing this historical commitment to compassion and social activism, Jews can overcome the increasingly narrow-minded reaction which, in the name of being "pro-Israel" accepts or shrinks from criticizing Israeli government extremism.

Reagan's New Bills

OPINION

The Real Terrorism

by Chris Geiger

REAGAN'S "WAR ON TERrorism" escalated to a new level of hypocrisy with the introduction of his anti-terrorist legislative package last month. On April 26, Reagan introduced four bills which would give the US government power to imprison any US citizen who provides broadly-defined "support services" to countries or groups it categorizes as "terrorist."

These bills, which have not yet been passed, follow in the wake of the April 3 "National Security Directive 138," a quietly-instituted foreign policy brief. NSD 138 explicitly allows US government operatives to make "pre-emptive strikes" (read: invasions, unprovoked attacks, or covert wars) against "foreign terrorist threats." Although legislative approval is not required for a policy directive, the administration will soon ask Congress to finance a "bribery account" to offer rewards of up to $500,000 for juicy tips on international terrorist activities.

Drawing by JERRY DOLEZAL

Perhaps more alarming is the prospect of our heavy-handed executive branch further inflating its power to suitable 1984 proportions. The bills before Congress specify that the State Department alone delineates which countries or groups are engaged in "acts or likely acts of international terrorism" harmful to the US. The accuracy of these classifications could *not* be questioned by the courts, nor could they be raised as a defense during prosecution of alleged violators.

The bills before the legislature would create an unprecedented level of federal authority, and a sleazy side-stepping of First Amendment rights would become both possible and probable. Providing military equipment to certain violent factions may clearly constitute terrorism, but what about teaching literacy in Nicaragua, or health care in Angola? Would US citizens involved in such activities also be subject to arrest? Thanks to the laws' rather vague language, the US government could readily quell all cultural, informational, and humanitarian contact with countries it finds ideologically distasteful. It is easy to imagine the feds, in difficult times, lumping all major opposition groups into the convenient "pro-terrorist" category and tossing them into jail amid patriotic cheers.

Who are the terrorists? The administration does not tell us in the proposed legislation, although Secretary of State George Schultz has hinted at Iran, Syria, Libya, and North Korea (for starters). Like "success" or "democracy," terrorism is a malleable word, easily squeezed into convenient shapes. To Reagan and Company, the term is reserved exclusively for enemies of "freedom," another plasticine word which in practice means freedom to make a profit regardless of the consequences. Little wonder that the US finds itself aligned with some of the world's most oppressive regimes, and yet fails to recognize how such state-sponsored terrorism exacerbates the more freelance variety. Directive 138 simply pulls such US-sanctioned state terrorism farther from Congress's already limp grasp. The violence in El Salvador and the occupied West Bank demonstrate the bloody results of state terrorism.

It's not as if US rulers hadn't quietly adopted some of these policies long ago, particularly those in Directive 138. The "pre-emptive action" against Grenada, naval bombardment of Lebanon, and invasion of Cambodia in 1972 are memorable examples. These proposals are carefully calculated to bring what used to be unspoken polices into a more legitimate public light. Reagan is essentially trying to smoothtalk our world-policing role into a proud American tradition based on "defense of freedom" and "democracy" at any cost. Sadly, it seems to be working.

The sheer hypocrisy of the administration's anti-terrorist stance is best illustrated by the US role in Nicaragua. The CIA reportedly pays the Nicaraguan contras $500 a month—over ten times the average Nicaraguan wage—to conduct its violent missions, primarily against civilian populations. US-built contra helicopters swoop down over border villages, dangling mutilated campesinos before the besieged residents' eyes. These are Reagan's "freedom fighers," whose stated purpose is to interdict arms shipments from "terrorist" Nicaragua to El Salvador rebels. Never mind the fact that such shipments have yet to be documented publicly, aside from blind quotes by anonymous "Western diplomats." And never mind the mining of Nicaraguan ports also aimed at these imaginary shipments. Although nowhere near El Salvador, even Lake Nicaragua has been mined. The question now becomes: *which* violence does the US choose to label as terrorist?

The anti-terrorist legislation's greatest inroads against terrorism would occur if the Reagan administration placed itself on the terrorist list and promptly turned itself in. Short of such fanciful scenarios, the package can only amplify violence abroad and "friendly fascism" at home. Coupled with a Reagan victory next fall and another gutless Congress, the new directives and proposed legislation become truly frightening. Write your Congressperson.

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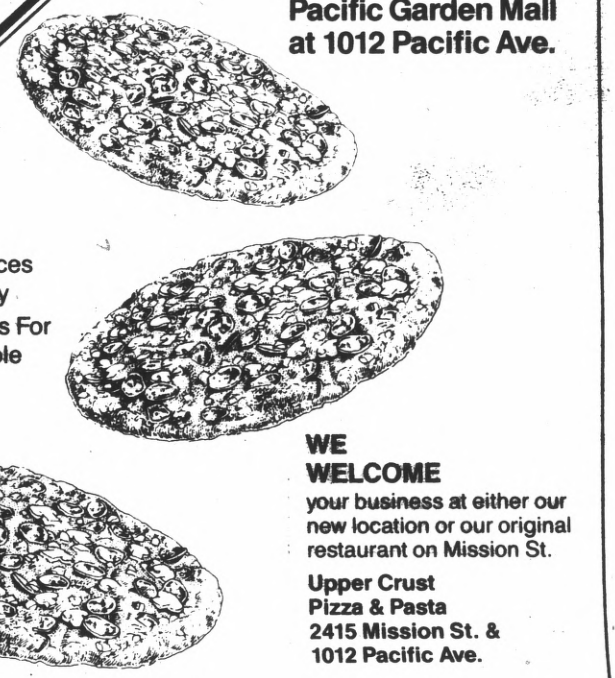

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Israel in Latin America

Oozing with Uzis

by Josh Karliner and Julie Sweig

ALREADY ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARMS SUPpliers to Central America, Israel has just bolstered diplomatic ties with El Salvador and reportedly supplies arms to the US-backed counterrevolutionary forces fighting to overthrow the Nicaraguan government. Rising Congressional oppositions to the Reagan administration's policy in Central America is leading the international press to speculate that Israel will soon play a greater role in the region.

Last week Israeli and US officials denied charges that Israel aids the contras and that both the US and Israel are planning deeper Israeli military involvement in Central America. Last July, however, senior Reagan administration officials stated that Israel, at Washington's request, was sending weapons captured in Lebanon to the contras in Honduras. According to the New York *Times*, the officials said the Reagan administration was developing alternative channels of support for the contras, in case Congress cut aid. The London *Times* also reported in July that Israel was sending the same arms free of charge to Eden Pastora's contra band in Costa Rica, asking only the shipping costs. Last month, NBC news broadcast footage of what it described as an Israeli arms airdrop to the contras.

Despite these reports, the Director General of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, David Kimche, insists that "to the best of our knowledge, no arms coming from Israel have found their way to the contras..." Israeli diplomats say that their involvement in Central America is "nothing new," and stress the technological and agricultural assistance they provide. Israeli involvement in US foreign policy initiatives in Latin America is certainly not new; their participation began with President Kennedy's Alliance For Progress in the early sixties. The novelty is that over the past decade Israel's involvement in arms production and trade has grown exponentially. According to Israeli newspapers, the Stockholm International Peace and Research Institution and others, roughly 40 percent of all Israeli exports are armaments, and the country's arms sales have increased dramatically from under $300 million in 1977 to some $1.3 billion in 1981. This enormous growth was facilitated by Israel's entry into Latin American markets that the US abandoned during the "human rights" years of the Carter administration.

The North American Committee on Latin America (NACLA) and *Le Monde Diplomatique* report that in Latin America, which is by far Israel's largest and most important military market, every country except Brazil (which has its own arms industry), Nicaragua, and Cuba, buys Israeli arms. Argentina, Chile, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador are the largest customers.

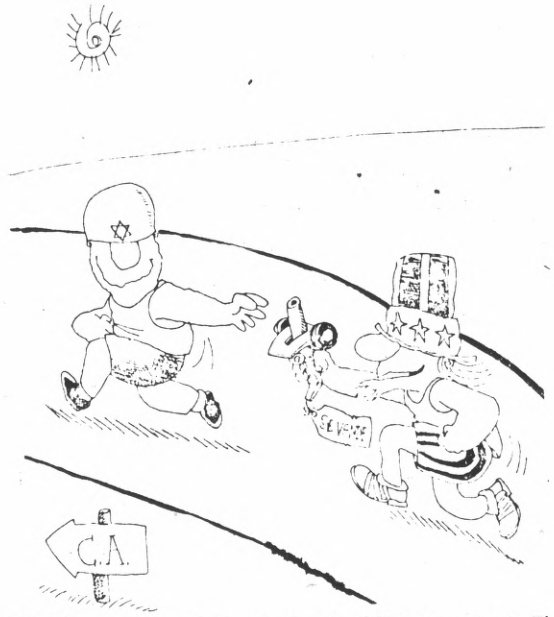
A new Israeli arms export sector emerged in the early seventies, stimulated by political and economic imperatives. Above all, Israel was determined to gain greater military independence.

However in order to create the production and export capacity required for a large arms industry, Israel encouraged transnational investment. Last year the Middle East Research and Information Project listed at least 31 transnational corporations involved in Israel's military industry. The industry depends on the US government's willingness to provide technology transfers, re-export and cooperation agreements, tax concessions, and the approval of military aid and credit.

During the Carter and Reagan administrations, Israel has contributed to the US strategy in Latin America by selling technologically-sophisticated weapons including jet fighters to US-backed governments, providing an important supply channel bypassing congressional resistance to Reagan administration policy. For instance, it is estimated that there are some 100 Israeli military advisors in El Salvador training troops. In October, 1982, *Le Monde Diplomatique* reported that the Begin government—at President Reagan's urging—lent the Salvadoran government $21 million originally received from the US as military credits.

Last week, State Department officials denied charges by the Israeli newspaper *Haaretz* that the administration has plans to follow this precedent by funneling military and economic aid to El Salvador through Israel. El Salvador's Provisional President Alvaro Magana's recent statements hint at such plans. Magana expects that in return for transferring the Salvadoran embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, Israel will provide additional military and economic aid.

The Reagan and Carter administrations have used Israeli arms sales to circumvent Congressional and public opinion obstacles to US interventionism.



A December 1982 agreement between Honduras and Israel follows the same strategic lines. After running into stiff congressional opposition in its effort to purchase US made F-5 fighter planes, General Gustavo Alvarez, former chief of the Honduran armed forces, negotiated a $25 million contract with Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon. Israeli advisors are also training 7000 members of a Costa Rican "security force."

But nowhere is Israel's involvement deeper than in Guatemala. According to NACLA, from 1977 to 1981, Israel was the world's only official arms supplier to Guatemala. The Guatemalan armed forces utilize a variety of Israeli-made military products including 11 Avara military transport planes, ideal for counterinsurgency activities.

But Israel's involvement in Guatemala goes far beyond simple arms transactions. Besides providing counterinsurgency training and loans to finance arms purchases, NACLA says, Israel was instrumental in the installation of an armed forces transmissions and electronics school that utilizes sophisticated anti-subversive equipment. Tadiran Israel Electronics Industries Ltd., an Israeli arms manufacturer, recently opened a factory in Guatemala, producing equipment for government and army use.

In Nicaragua, through arms shipments and the purchase of cotton no one else would buy, *The National Catholic Reporter* has stated that Israel gave unwavering support to the Somoza dictatorship until fifteen days before Somoza fled. Many observers including Panamanian Rabbi Kel Klpepfisz see this behavior, coupled with the open hostility of the Israeli news media toward the Sandinistas, as a narrow-minded policy that has encouraged the Sandinistas to develop ties with the Palestine Liberation Organization and to break relations with Israel. Israel's role in El Salvador and Guatemala has helped to foster similar relations between these countries' guerrilla movements and the PLO.

Last July President Reagan accused the Nicaraguan government of anti-Semitic actions. He accompanied his accusations with a paper outlining PLO support for supposed Soviet and Cuban activities in Central America. Reagan's claims of anti-Semitism received wide press coverage, but proved false; US Ambassador to Nicaragua, Anthony Quainton, wired Washington stating that there "are no verifiable grounds" on which to accuse the Sandinista government of anti-Semitism. The charges came on the same day that the administration announced plans for Israel's arms sales to the contras. This has led some analysts to believe that Reagan hoped to use the accusation to sway Jewish opinion in favor of Israel's involvement in Central America and in favor of the US in general.

The majority of the liberal American Jewish community is uninformed about Israel's policy in Latin America and those who are aware are divided as to what stance to take. At an annual meeting last December, the United American Hebrew Congregations, UAHC, passed a resolution condemning US intervention in El Salvador, but failed to address the more controversial issue of Israeli arms sales and military training to the country.

The liberal American Jewish community hesitates to criticize Israel, even within exclusively Jewish circles. Reagan's use of the PLO as boogieman in El Salvador and Nicaragua further undermines the prospects for the critical dissent in which left and liberal American Jews have historically played a central role. San Francisco Rabbi John Rosove, however, believes that, "despite the PLO's involvement with the opposition...And despite Israel's involvement with the government...American Jews should as a group express our support for peace and justice in El Salvador. That means...supporting the just cause of the FDR."

Although the FDR-FMLN maintains relations with the PLO, they have also made overtures to Israel. In 1982, Joaquin Antonio Aguilar, the FDR-FMLN representative in Rome, went to Israel at the invitation of the "Israeli Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador." He met there with some members of the opposition, including Labor Party leader Shimon Peres, but then-Prime Minister Menachem Begin and his Likud coalition paid no attention to Aguilar who proposed an immediate halt of arms shipments to, and withdrawal of Israeli advisors from, El Salvador.

Popular and parliamentary awareness of the nature of Israel's diplomacy in Central America is growing, but remains minimal. Yehezkel Landau, a religious Zionist peace activist, writes: "So far, very few parliamentarians are even concerned about the life-and-death moral issues posed by Israeli complicity there...The Lebanon and West Bank problems monopolize the news, so Latin America, half a world away, seems like the moon or Mars."

Some leaders of the Labor Party, Histradrut, including Yossi Sarid and ex-foreign minister Abba Eban, have pressed the government to "stop the sales of arms to El Salvador and Guatemala," and labor Deputy Menachem HaCohen declared that it was "as repugnant to sell arms to unpopular dictatorial regimes as it is to serve pork to a Kosher Jew." But Labor is unwilling to take a united stand on the issue primarily because the growing arms industry now employs 15 percent of Israel's workforce, while an estimated 25 percent are employed in military related production. Histradrut also has major financial investments in the industry.

Although the arms-export sector is firmly entrenched in Israeli political and economic structures, at least one Israeli is proposing an alternative.

Reserve officer and former Knesset member Meir Pa'il suggests that Israel may begin to free itself from dependence on arms production by using the military industry as a "spring board for developing non-military oriented industries" whose high technology products could be exported. But for the time being there is an absence of serious opposition, both in Israel and the US, to Israel's role in Central America. Thus Israel will continue a policy of arms sales, helping Reagan to circumvent congressional obstacles to his political goals in the region.

A forum on Israel's role in Central America will be held Monday, March 14, 8pm in the Merrill Dining Hall.

Photo by ANNIE VALVA

Porter Mural

Wall of Women

by Tenley Ruth

WOMEN IN ARTS' MULTI-COLORED MURAL has finally found a home. The brilliantly colorful 12x18 foot artwork, comprised of life-sized silhouettes of women in a variety of poses, has created quite a stir on campus.

Although the women's studies department strongly supported it, Women in Arts (WIA) was unable to find a suitable wall on which to mount the mural; it remained in storage at Applied Sciences for 11 months. But Porter provost Fred Lieberman has accepted it and it now graces the wall between Sluggo's Pizza and the Porter dining hall entrance.

Created by four women, with the help of at least 100 others from the UCSC community, the mural was mounted on the wall Friday May 4, where it will stay for at least two years.

The idea of a mural arose last year in Bettina Aptheker's "Women's Culture" class, in response to several issues on campus relating to women. For one, the Chancellor's Sexual Harassment Committee had disbanded, and many people felt there was more to the controversy than had been publicly acknowledged.

Also, class members were offended by a mural inside the Thimann building, where the class was held. The mural is a version of creation, with a white, muscular god as the centerpiece and a haloed, half woman-half mermaid creature below him. Accompanying words explain that "man sprang from this earth, building and learning on the one hand, fighting violently for survival on the other."

According to WIA, "everyone in the class was bothered by it, and they discussed what they could do about it." Since the class was about women's culture, the women talked about channelling their anger and frustrations toward something positive for women, rather than defacing the Thimann mural.

Eventually they got the idea to make their own mural. "Instead of doing anything negative," WIA's Barbara Downs said, "we decided to take the anger that was directed at that [the Thimann mural] and do something positive."

Since only Laine Demetria and Downs had had extensive experience in art, they explored a variety of techniques to use. They travelled to Los Angeles to see murals, went to hear local muralists talk about their work and pored through numerous books. "We had separate ideas and we had to drop some of them," Downs remembered. "The mural ended up being beautiful and it also ended up being greater than what any one of us could have done alone."

Finally they stumbled across a technique suggested for children: using silhouettes. But there were still many ideas that had to be worked out. Should they put features on the figures? Should they be clothed or naked? Should they title it and, if so, what should the title be? In the end they decided upon a deep blue background with featureless silhouettes in many poses and in brilliant colors.

After two months of planning the how, what and why of the mural, the women began to make silhouettes and paint. "We invited women to come to a studio. There was food and drink and we set up a projector and projected their shadow against the wall," Demetria recounted. "Then we traced the shadow and painted it in." This aspect of the mural took only two weeks. The silhouettes have a certain life about them and those who know the people who posed say a part of the person is captured in the silhouette.

WIA financed the entire project through donations from school organizations, and collections—using $800 in all. They successfully lobbied for funds at every college office, getting an average of $60 from each. They also received a $200 donation from the chancellor's discretionary funds. They passed a hat around Aptheker's "Introduction to Feminism" class and got $40 there.

The financing was time-consuming, but nothing compared to the problems that loomed unexpectedly when they tried to put the mural up. Originally, it had been intended for the wall just outside the women's studies office at Kresge College, and Helene Moglen, the Kresge Provost at the time, had given WIA her support. But when they returned to school in the fall, Ellen Suckiel had become the College Provost, and she refused to allow the mural.

According to Rubach, Suckiel had several reasons for her decision, none of which WIA agreed with. "She said if you let one group put their artwork up, you've got to let them all—you have to let the neo-Nazis put their mural up too," Rubach said. "Another reason was that she worried the mural would get graffitied, and that her college and she would be held responsible."

WIA believes differently. The group told her they knew it would probably encourage graffiti, but "that that's the life of a mural, to get destroyed or converted." Suckiel's concerns about establishing a criterion for accepting and rejecting artwork seemed unfounded to the group. As Rubach pointed out, "It's not hard to establish criteria. You say, 'I will not allow art in this college that has anything to do with destroying life, with destroying ideals, destroying spirit.' "

"We spent more time trying to break through all the people who didn't want it, than we actually did doing it," an exasperated Baxter said. Another obstacle to the process was presented by the campus architect, Chuck Kahrs, who authorizes any changes of campus buildings. He originally would not authorize WIA to paint directly on a wall, purportedly because he did not believe they would finish their project. Because of this, they did it in three panels of quarter-inch masonite on a pine framework that can be bolted into a wall—and taken down easily. Kahrs recently told Rubach that he will take the mural down once they have all graduated from the university. However the women have gotten a guarantee from Porter College that it will stay up for at least two years, unless it weathers badly. When contacted, Kahrs denied these statements, claiming that he was quoted out of context, and furthermore, that since Porter College accepted the mural, he has "no authority to take it down."

Rubach considers the entire year-long project "an example of how things really run in this world for women." She believes their efforts have been continuously thwarted from the beginning. "We wanted to show what things were really like, and we wanted to be visible and we wanted to be strong, to create and make something for ourselves and for other women. We tried to do it in an institution," she continued, "and they made it so difficult for us in so many ways. For instance, people gave us funding, but when it came down to it, when it came down to getting the mural up, all we got was rejection and ridicule."

As people lounged outside Sluggo's on Friday, a small group of women mounted the three panels of the mural. People who passed by stopped to comment and seemed to enjoy and appreciate it. Demetria and Rubach climbed the ladder and nailed the frame to the wall. Several women held the panels in place. Baxter and Downs, looking exhausted, helped wherever they were needed. In between giving each other instructions concerning placement of the mural, you could hear all of them excitedly saying to each other, in relief and joy, "It's going up!"

A reception/potluck will be held on May 11 to celebrate placement of the mural at the Porter College courtyard from 5-9pm.

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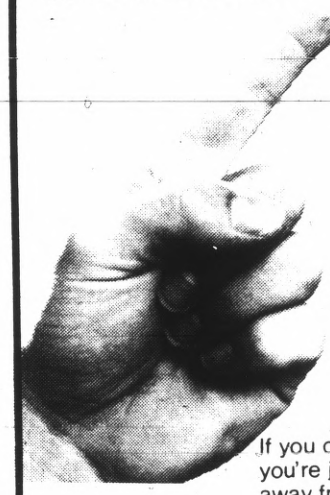

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FICTION

Heritage

by Ruby Huizen

THE CHILD WAS BORN AT HOME, AS planned. Having caused the first pains during an evening at the cinema, she then kept her parents waiting until breakfast, when, with a sudden burst of impatience, she decided to be born, a frothy red mess of flesh, squirming and screaming in the doctor's palm.

"Oh William," the child's mother said very quietly, "look at her nose."

William looked. "She's the most beautiful baby in the world," he said, wanting to kiss his wife, the doctor and the nurse for the safety of their daughter, even if her nose was flat, her face wrinkled.

The nose soon returned to normal, removing the last sign of birth. Oblivious to her brother outside, who was skipping down the street shouting, "I have a sister, *I* have a sister," the baby, named Monique in honor of a character in one of her mother's unpublished books, slept and ate, her blue eyes occasionally blinking with surprise.

Sitting back against a set of pillows, alone for the first time in hours, Monique's mother watched her daughter. She had not expected a girl. For six months she had been sure—positive—that she would have another boy: a household of men. Instead, the baby had fooled her, acting like a boy in the womb while probably knowing the impact she would have when she was born. "Mama, I'm a girl," the baby's body seemed to say. "What do you plan to do with me now?"

"Heidi, Heidi," Monique's grandmother said, sailing into the room. "William finally let me through, saying 'one at a time' in that way of his. How are you feeling?"

"I have no pink clothes for her," Heidi said. The grandmother did not hear, cooing and clucking over the crib. Heidi sat upright in the freshly made bed, remaining silent as the rest of the family filed in, each remarking how adorable, and how like William, the baby looked. She endured the compliments, aware too of the surreptitious smiles passing between her and her sisters-in-law that said that Monique was not as handsome as her cousins. 'How like William' also placed Monique in the category of male children, and there too she failed to impress the family, being too weak, too small.

"She isn't quite formed yet," one sister-in-law reassured, explaining away the child's hamster cheeks, her worm-like fingers. "She's premature, after all."

"But maybe she'll stay that way," another sister-in-law gasped, taking a closer look. "Oh poor child. And you can't even breast-feed her, can you Heidi?" Eyes dropped to Heidi's ample, but impotent breasts, her inverted nipples becoming another symbol of Monique's underprivileged beginnings. Heidi could feel her breasts, soon to be relieved by a quick injection, stretching with unattainable milk, and said, "My daughter will be fine, you wait and see."

Eight months later Monique could sit up in her plastic baby bath. One Sunday she watched with patience as her male cousins, on a visit, blew their boats through her bathwater in a race against her brother. She suddenly giggled and with fingers like cocktail sausages, she picked up her cousins' boats and threw them over her head. The cousins shrieked. "Don't do that," they scolded her as her brother's boat sailed to the finishing point, having maneuvered around her big stomach. Monique kicked her feet, splashing them. They cried out again, and splashed her back. She gave a toothless smile and swung her arm into both their faces.

Heidi watched from the door, fighting back the laughter. One of the cousins had lost a milk tooth and stood screaming at the spot of blood on his finger. Monique sat up looking at him, waving her fingers toward his face, as if to catch his tears.

"How can you allow her to walk around like that?" a sister-in-law asked several years later as Monique, in a t-shirt and shorts, walked through the house with three hats piled on her head. As if she had heard her aunt, she gathered her dolls in her arms and threw them out the window, patting her hands together as she heard them fall onto the patio below.

Drawing by MELISSA SIKES

"She's comfortable," Heidi said, walking down the stairs. "Why are you always fighting me?"

"You don't care for your children," her sister-in-law said in a weak voice. The day before her son had disobeyed her, climbing onto the roof only to fall off when he saw his father come through the gate. Today his arm was in a sling, his face sullen with shame.

"My children are happy and healthy. They are polite and they enjoy learning. What more do you want? My children talk to me, Vera, and they don't lie," Heidi said quickly, picking up several tea cups.

"But Monique is like a boy."

Heidi hesitated. Turning slowly, she waved a saucer in her sister-in-law's face. "My daughter is not *like* a boy. She is herself."

Monique's head peeked round from behind her aunt's skirt. "Can Robert play with me?" she asked, pointing at her tricycle.

"Outside?" Vera asked. Monique looked puzzled. "Of course!"

Robert, his arm hanging heavily in its sling, slipped off the couch where he had been sulking and ran to the door. "I want to play, Mama," he said angrily, his dark eyebrows knotted in preparation for a fight. His mother threw up her hands and sighed. After the door slammed shut and the childrens' laughter faded down the street, Vera turned to Heidi. "I was doubtful," she said, "because Monique doesn't look well. She has dark rings around her eyes. You should be more careful."

"Careful? Vera, what nonsense! Those are her eyelashes, for goodness' sake!"

LEANING BACK IN HER CHAIR, HEIDI, TEN years older, reread the encouraging rejection letter attached to her manuscript. Holding the note against her chest, she looked up at the ceiling fan and rocked her head slightly, listening to nothing but the sea rolling onto the beach; their back garden. Monique was home for her half-term break, recovering from her first three months at boarding school. Heidi shook her head. "Boarding school," she whispered, remembering how William, while they were courting all those years ago, had sworn never to let *their* children go to boarding school. He still relived those days after the war, when he had been caned and punished by his housemaster for disobeying the rules. But they had had no choice, and neither had Monique and her brother: there were no English-speaking schools in the Middle East.

Monique had stepped off the plane, crying when she saw her parents, but soon the tears had disappeared as she retold the tales: she and the girls in her dorm had kidnapped the matron and held her for ransom—an ice cream each. She had been grounded for singing after lights-out. She had survived two weeks with her boyfriend, a first, ("And mama, all the girls wanted to go out with him, I swear it,") to find out what it was like to be rejected. Monique loved the place. She was talking about university now.

"Before you know it, she'll be eighteen," Heidi had warned William one night, after he had complained about his daughter's suddenly argumentative nature. "You have to let it go."

"But she only argues with me," William insisted, tapping his glass of orange juice against his teeth. "I haven't done anything wrong."

"She wants you to approve."

"Approve? How can I approve of anything when I don't know her anymore? Why can't she be like her cousins? They have nice jobs. Sometimes I feel she hates us for being her parents."

Monique came running through the door, her towel under her arm. Heidi put the manuscript away and put on the kettle. "Home early? The sun getting too much for you, is it?"

Monique swung herself onto the kitchen counter and studied her legs. "No. Just didn't feel like it anymore. I'd rather be with you. Can we go for a walk along the beach later?"

Heidi smiled, knowing how much her daughter disliked those walks. "Why? You always moan when we're half way."

"I used to. But now I won't, I promise. You've been inside all day, and that's not good for you."

"Since when were you worried about me?"

"Are you lonely?"

Heidi looked up from the bag of sugar she was trying to open. "Sweetie, you know I miss you when you're at school, but I have my friends here, and I have your father."

"What about your writing? Your books."

She shrugged. "They're for me to enjoy. When they stop making me happy, I stop writing."

"You've stopped now, haven't you?"

She nodded, pouring the tea. Monique jiggled her teabag. "When did you stop writing?"

"Several years ago. I thought I'd try again, so I sent in an old manuscript. They liked it, just not enough."

"Will you start again?"

Heidi nodded. "One day, when I work out what I want to say."

"Papa approves?"

"Sure. Your father may be a grumpy old man sometimes, but he loves us."

Hours later, as they sat watching television, Monique turned to her father. "I want to go to the university one day, Pops," she told him, her voice challenging him to argue with her. William looked briefly at his wife. "We'll see," he muttered as he poured the rest of his 7-up into his beer. "You're growing to be as stubborn as your mother." There was a sigh of confusion that accompanied his remark. Monique nodded, "And I know what I would like for my birthday."

"What's that?"

She sank back in her chair. "A typewriter."

Children

To Have or Not to Have

by Stephanie Denmark

I GET THE QUESTION EVERY ONCE IN A WHILE, "When do you want to have children?" or "How many kids do you want?" It's always "when" or "how many," the assumption being, of course, that all women want to have children. "I'm not sure I want to have any children, yet," is the way I answer, a response sometimes greeted with surprise if not shock.

I'm not saying it isn't a good question—it is. I firmly believe that all women (and men) should think about exactly why they do, or do not, want to have children. I have thought about it, and I am *still* thinking about it. I am in no hurry to make a final decision yet.

The decision to have children, on a personal level, is not hard. By the time I am 30 or 35 I am pretty sure I would be able to handle the commitment and responsibility of children. But the question of children becomes much more difficult when put in a social and political context.

A little girl might be the hardest—I dislike the idea of raising a child in fear. Yet, most little girls learn fear and suspicion at a very early age; it's a survival technique. It's very hard to say to any child, female or male, "be careful and suspicious of any males, including your brothers, uncles, and playmates, especially if they touch you or want to touch you in uncomfortable places." It used to be "don't take candy from strangers," now it's strangers, relatives, friends of the family and playmates. Incidences of sexual abuse and sexual assault against children have become more and more widespread. "Don't go anywhere alone, don't hitchhike, don't walk outside alone after dark"—these are rules all girls learn very early. And if by a certain age a girl has not learned to live by fear and suspicion yet, reading the newspaper or watching TV every once in a while will change her.

It would be difficult indeed to raise a little girl in a culture that hates and denigrates women as much as ours. Counteracting that misogyny while simultaneously trying to instill a sense of self-respect and self-worth seems almost impossible. Little girls in our culture learn at a very early age that they are less valued and less important than little boys are, and that being female is not something to be proud of.

The violence in our society scares me, especially when I consider the effects it would have on my children. Violence for the most part is accepted and condoned. It surrounds children at a very early age. They are bombarded by violence, particularly violence against women, from all forms of mass media. Television cartoons, prime-time TV, movies, comic books,—you name it, there's violence. All it takes to bring this home is remembering an incident that appeared in the newspapers a few weeks ago: a 12-year-old boy who, after watching TV news coverage about the New Bedford rape trial, tried to rape a 10-year-old girl on a pool table. Those incidents really make you wonder about the effects our violent society has on children.

Raising a boy would be just as hard, although I'm not sure. It would seem a monumental task to raise a boy who wouldn't need to prove his masculinity by conforming to the cultural stereotypes and myths of what a "real man" is. But I would also want to raise a son who would respect women, and treat them with the same dignity and value that most men only accord other men.

Larger political issues also come to mind when I think about having children. By far the hardest task would be explaining to them that the world could end tomorrow. Nuclear war is frightening and incomprehensible to most young children; how do you explain that with the touch of a button a couple of men could wipe out the entire world? After inevitably learning about the possibility of a nuclear holocaust, it's easy to believe that most children will learn to live in fear, dreading the future.

Am I being selfish or paranoid to think about these issues when I consider whether or not to have children? I don't think so. People should be concerned about the culture and the environment they want to raise their children in. It would be a tremendous load off my shoulders to know that I could bring up a child in a safe, caring, non-violent and healthy society. If enough future parents get concerned, maybe we can do something about it.

Photo by ANNIE VALVA

Supermom

Labor of Love

by Charlotte Kaufman

I STAND QUIETLY AT THE FRONT DOOR, FUMbling with my keys. It is late so I am careful not to disturb my mother. Opening the door I am greeted with bright lights in a smoky room, the "Midnight Special" on the radio, and my mother on that yellow phone. Although it is a familiar scene, I am still in awe every time I see her working so hard.

She is sitting on the black vinyl couch we both hate, but we have neither the time nor the money to replace it. The couch is shared by my old pup and my lazy kitten. They surround my mother, grooming her with all their love and devotion. She is wearing her torn yellow robe. God, I hate that thing! I want her to wear the finest clothes, but she refuses to spend money on herself.

The coffee table is cluttered with yellow note pads, index cards, Child Development textbooks, papers from the College Teachers Union's court case, and ungraded blue books from 101's final exam. Her coffee cup is empty, but I hear more water boiling in the little tin pot that must be giving her metal poisoning. The ashtray is overflowing with Kool 100's butts and a burning cigarette which she forgot. Under all the mess are my books, papers, and a letter I wish to read. Although it's not urgent for me to collect my possessions, I wade through the pile in a determined manner. My mother's tired eyes give me a pissed off look, dissuading me from creating havoc.

Photo by MICHAEL KAUFMAN

The cigarette she is holding has a two inch ash which needs to be flicked. I try to warn her but she is engrossed in conversation and refuses to listen. As she explains why the judge postponed the decision on their union dispute, the ash falls to the ground. In a distracted manner she motions to me to clean it up.

While cleaning the carpet, I continue to listen to the conversation and a Woody Guthrie song floating through the living room. Her stubborn voice fires, "We have to make our stand...," and another voice sings, "You can't get me 'cause I'm sticking to the union..." Blending together they become one voice.

Looking from our ninth floor window I see the moon is no longer hanging over Lake Michigan. I grow tired and indicate to my mother that I want to talk to her. She smiles understandingly and holds up five fingers. Impatiently I indicate that I don't wish to wait five more minutes, but my demands are stifled by her sharp glares. I say goodnight while she continues to sing out teacher's rights over the phone. Her eyes express apologies and she lights up another cigarette.

Although it is a familiar scene, I am still in awe every time I see her working so hard.

Before drifting off to sleep I hear her hang up the receiver at last. My mother walks slowly into my room to talk. But just as she sits down on my bed, that damn phone rings again.

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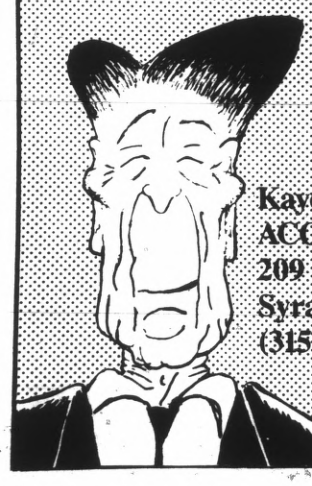

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Mother's Day

Changing Faces

by Sharan Street

A Mother
laughs our laughter, sheds our tears,
returns our love, fears our fears.
She lives our joys, cares our cares,
and all our hopes and dreams she shares.
poem from a Mother's Day card

ON MOTHER'S DAY, WHEN I WAS YOUNG, I used to ask my mother why there wasn't a day for kids. "Every day is children's day," she'd say, pretending to be angered by an unequal situation she wholeheartedly accepted. My brother and I would giggle and know that she was right. But I think my mother also thought that every day was mother's day too. She loved being a mother, but she loathed Mother's Day. She thought it was a ridiculous holiday designed for women like the overbearing mother in the cartoon strip "Momma," a day for inattentive children to ply their mothers with guilt-inspired gifts. "Don't ignore me for 364 days and then send me an expensive present," she'd say every year.

My mother didn't disdain Mother's Day because she hated holidays. On the contrary, she held Christmastime and other times for family gatherings sacred. But the enforced commercialism and brooding guilt of Mother's Day repelled her.

This national holiday does have guilt-ridden and mournful roots. Its creator was an American, Anna Jarvis, who campaigned for a day to commemorate mothers after her own died in early May. Jarvis encouraged men and women to wear white carnations on the second Sunday in May and remember the noble sacrifices of their mothers. Prior to its adoption as a national holiday in 1913, Jarvis had spread the word of the day of memorial through churches and other groups, and these first mother's days were closely connected with the church and lingering Victorian sensibility.

But regardless of the origins of Mother's Day, it seems certain that someone would have had to invent it if Anna Jarvis hadn't taken the initiative. The nuclear family is the glue which holds our society together. Within the family we learn the values of the larger culture, and such an important institution cannot go uncelebrated. In addition to Mother's Day, we now celebrate Father's Day and Grandparent's Day as well.

Aside from its importance in promoting the orthodox family unit, Mother's Day is also an excellent opportunity for the promotion of consumption. As with all our national holidays, it's impossible to celebrate Mother's Day without parting with some money.

Unless you decide to pick flowers from your garden and walk to your mother's house to deliver them, it's pretty likely that your observance of Mother's Day will benefit a large corporation. Many people call their mothers, making Mother's Day the busiest day of the year for long distance phone calls. The holiday is a bonanza for floral services, especially national companies like FTD who can deliver posies to any doorstep. Candy companies pick up a little post-Easter cash, and perfume sales are healthy. And, of course, the greeting card industry fills the nation's drugstores with a plethora of paper Mother's Day tributes.

Of the many purchases that we make to express our love for mother, greeting cards are among the most organized exploitations of the holiday. We go to the store seeking a pre-packaged sentiment to describe our feelings about the most complicated relationship in our lives.

As with any other holiday, greeting card manufacturers are clever at producing a card for any purpose. Mother's Day greetings range from the religious to the humorously irreverent, from florid paeans to motherhood to Snoopy's light-hearted salute to Mom. The recipients are also varied: there are cards not only for mothers, but for big sisters, daughters and mothers-in-law, "other mothers" (for the motherly women in our lives), grandmothers, wives, aunts—even friends' mothers and motherly fathers. The greeting card industry sees to it that no woman will be without a reason to either send or receive one.

Despite their superficial differences, all the cards produce the same picture of mother—an all-powerful teacher, giver, and healer, whose life is defined by her devotion to her children. The visual images of the cards—flowers, birds, cute animals, and happy homes—all envision the safe refuge of the Victorian mother, ensconced in home and garden. It is a picture that does not show the real-life trials of the poor mother, the working mother, and other non-traditional parents.

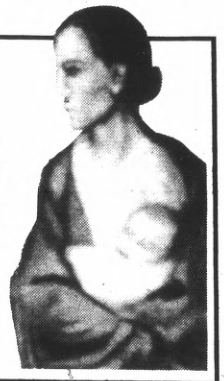
Since the time when Anna Jarvis created this special day for mothers, the nuclear family has undergone enormous changes. But these upheavals haven't altered our old-fashioned longings for the traditional mother figure. Many feminist sociologists have peeled back the layers of sentiment draped around the institution of motherhood to reveal the realities behind the myths. Feminists understand that the organization of child-rearing and the burden it places on women needs to be rearranged to allow women to participate equally in society. In keeping with these ideas of changing the face of motherhood, feminists need to celebrate Mother's Day in different ways. Instead of buying cards and presents for our biological mothers, we can try to improve the lives of all mothers.

Here are a few things to think about for a feminist observance of Mother's Day:

- Read feminist writings on motherhood, particularly Dorothy Dinnerstein's excellent book, *The Mermaid and the Minotaur,* and Nancy Chodorow's *The Reproduction of Mothering*;
- Find out if there is any state or national legislation pending that would improve the lives of parents (for example, funds for child care, laws regulating maternity leaves, or increases in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program) and write your congresspeople in support;
- Think of ways you can help mothers who are denied access to their children, including mothers in prison and lesbian mothers;
- Mourn for the women who were denied motherhood—the Third World and Native American women who were sterilized in racist government programs;
- Make a donation to Planned Parenthood or a local women's health collective to help keep motherhood voluntary.
- Offer to help a friend with child care;
- Find out if there are organized Mother's Day demonstrations against the nuclear arms race and join the protest.

These are just a few of the ways that feminists can use Mother's Day for their own purposes. We shouldn't use this day to make florists and greeting card companies rich. It's a time to make the daily lives of every mother richer.

WOMEN'S *clips*



Quote of the Week

To be a good mother—a woman must have sense, and that independence of mind which few women possess who are taught to depend entirely on their husbands.

Mary Wollstonecraft, *A Vincication of the Rights of Woman*, 1972

Poetry For The People

The Nancy Shaw Legal Defense fund is presenting a benefit poetry reading on Thursday, May 17 in Oakes 105 at 7:30pm. Osa Hildago, Maude Meehan, and UCSC faculty members Tillie Shaw and Roz Spafford will be reading their poetry. Bettina Aptheker will introduce all four poets. Suggested donation is $2.

Domestic Enemies

A woman vice-president would have little to no net effect on voting patterns, according to the latest New York *Times*-CBS poll. A female candidate on the Democratic ticket would gain about as many votes from women as she would lose from men. Athough the net effect would be no change, certain parts of the population would shift strongly. A female candidate would attract large numbers of women under 45, Republican women, and non-whites of both sexes. This shift would be compensated for by the loss of large numbers of men who are independents, men between 45 and 64, and men from the West and suburbs. Groups who favor a woman for vice-president believe that a woman would be more likely to care about the problems of the poor and would be better at working out compromises. People who oppose the idea believe that men are better at standing up to foreign enemies. One of the voters polled, Mike Yates of Bellington, Massachusetts, believes that " woman on the ballot would represent something fresh and different."

What A Father

The Orlando *Sentinel* reported last week that a judge told a 13-year-old girl, who was skipping school because she was allegedly being sexually harassed, that girls often invite such treatment. Circuit Judge James Byrd, of Orange County, Florida claimed that he did not remember making the remark, but when asked whether he thought girls invite sexual harassment, he replied, "Yup."

Before the truancy hearing, Byrd was given a background report on the girl that described her harassment by classmates and the possibility that she had been raped by her father. The *Sentinel* was unable to find out whether Byrd had read the report.

Chief Circuit Judge George Diamantis, who investigated the matter, listened to a tape recording of the hearing and then pronounced that Byrd had only been giving "fatherly advice." The girl apparently told Byrd that she began skipping school after being harassed near her school by three boys. "Well, a lot of times you create these situations yourself," Byrd told her. "I can't say it was appropriate," Diamantis claimed after listening to the tape, "but the inflection of his voice was not to criticize her, not to embarass her, but sort of to give her fathrly advice." Diamantis announced that he will not pursue the matter further.

Menial Exports

The San Jose *Mercury News* reports that US companies are beginning to use satellite telecommunications to avoid paying the going-rate on wages to clerical workers. Until recently, invoices, questionnaires and subscription information were shipped abroad on magnetic tape for data entry in third-world countries where wages are lower. With the new telecommunications, time lags which made the process cumbersome have disappeared.

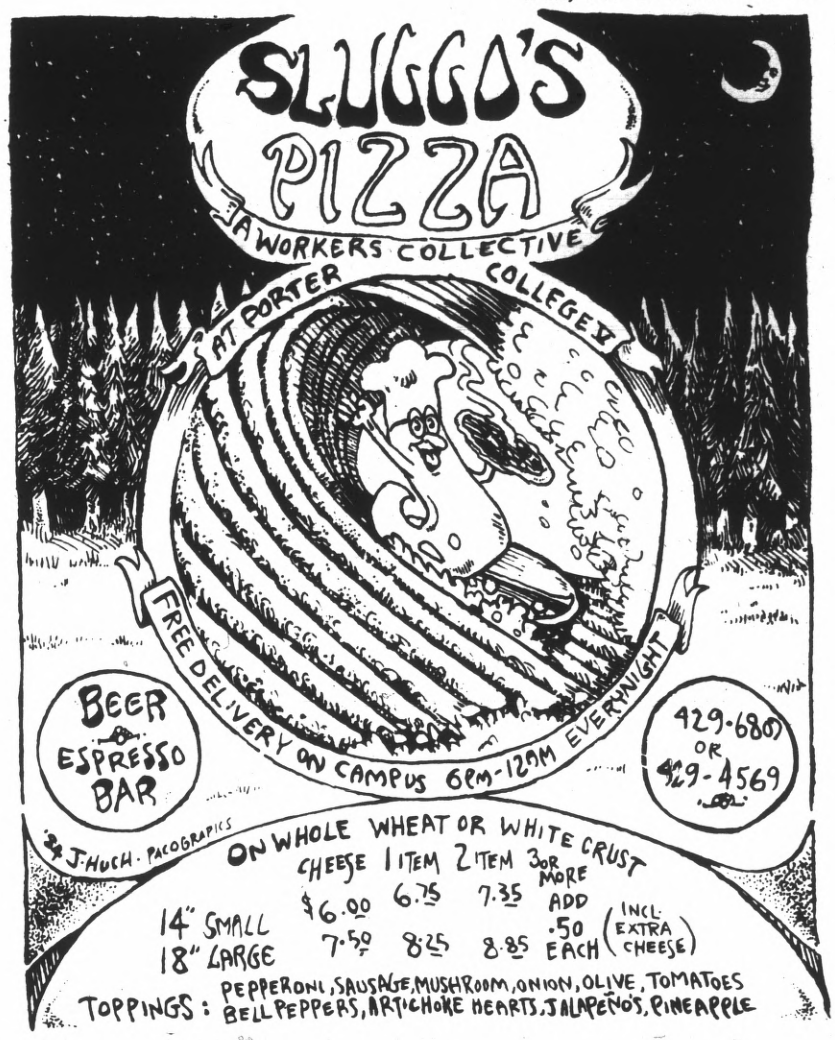
Much of this work is sent to the Caribbean island of Barbados. The *Mercury News* quotes a Barbados firm, Caribbean Data Services, as stating that since December it has been processing all tickets for American Airlines. At Caribbean Data Services, computer data entry clerks earn a mere $1.75 to $3 per hour, far less than their US counterparts. A second firm, Satellite Data Corporation of New York, is also using a satellite link to send clerical work abroad, according to Janice Blood, of the National Working Women's Organization, *Nine to Five*. "This is just what Nine to Five has feared about the office of the future," Blood said.

Michael Donovan, of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, said that exporting clerical work is a response to union organizing among white collar workers. (Her Say)

Truthful Kids

Senator Paula Hawkins (R-Fla.) disclosed publicly that she was sexually abused as a child, departing from her prepared statement at the Third National Conference on Sexual Victimization of Children. At the age of five she was fondled by a friend of the family. When charges were brought against the man, she went through a "traumatic" experience testifying in court, she said. The judge didn't believe her or the other children who testified against the offender, and the man was found not guilty and released. He continued to abuse children after that, Hawkins told the conference.

Hawkins said she spoke about her experience to help persuade parents and law enforcement officers to treat seriously the complaints of children who think they may have been mistreated. Hawkins, who, until recently, had kept the incident secret from her husband of 37 years, said, "Now, when children complain, I believe them."



WHAT ABOUT HOUSING NEXT FALL?

If you plan to live off-campus next fall, start NOW to educate yourself about what's involved. The Santa Cruz community offers both delightful and difficult housing prospects for students. Brighter housing possibilities include beautiful Victorian homes, apartments with ocean views, and mountain cottages surrounded by towering redwoods. The difficult side of the off campus housing situation? A scarcity of available places, high rents, and fierce competition among would-be tenants for vacancies.

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It's because the SOCIETY, that you're part of has reamed you up the ass. As long as you continue to support a government and a corporate elite that advocate mass murder and the numbing of our minds, you will continue to rot. It's time to DESTROY the illusion of reality that you have helped create!!!

MUSIC

SF & British Punk Bands

What Vision Is Love?

by Lisel Blash

IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED THAT THE ANARCHY symbol is the peace sign of the '80s. For many people the word "anarchy" conjures up images of mustachioed men in black coats setting off bombs and provoking random violence, but for others it means a way of life in which the individual has the right to complete control of his or her own life. Over the last eight years the image of the man in the black coat has started to be replaced by another stereotype: the spikey-haired individual in jack boots and shredded clothing. Although many punks still see anarchy as an excuse for random violence, a significant number have adopted it as a political philosophy that includes pacifism as an intrinsic element.

Growing out of the punk movement of the mid-seventies and partially inspired by the music of the '60s, a new type of protest music has developed. While much attention is given to political bands like the Clash that have gone mainstream, some underground anarchist bands have refused to cooperate with the music industry and have formed their own networks. Concerned with such issues as racism, sexism, peace, and ecology, the media has labelled these bands "peace punks" or "anarch-bands."

The Bay Area has a large number of bands that fall under this category, although they would prefer not to be labelled as such. Bands like Sleeping Dogs, Trial, Treason, Atrocity, Slaughterhouse, A State of Mind, Crucifix (originally from Philadelphia), X-tal, and MDC (originally from Texas) have been working separately or together to raise the consciousness of their audiences. Many of them have been inspired by British anarchist bands like Flux of Pink Indians, Poison Girls, and especially Crass.

Since they first formed sometime in 1977-78, Crass has established its own record label and attracted a large following. Members of the band purportedly live in a commune outside of London. Aside from the records that they produce, Crass also puts out booklets and practical information on topics like vegetarianism and the police, and have been involved with or organized a variety of events like free shows, squats, and civil (and uncivil) disobedience. Members of Crass were recently in national news when it was found that a tape recording of a conversation between Reagan and Thatcher, which the CIA thought was a KGB fake, turned out to have been done by Crass.

Below are reviews of some of the recent recordings of four of these bands, two from England and two from the Bay Area. Some of the records by bands mentioned are available at Universe's Records on the mall, but others are only found in more esoteric shops like Rough Trade in San Francisco. Several of the Bay Area bands have yet to produce a record.

****

The latest album from Crass, *Yes Sir, I Will*, is not exactly easy listening. Obviously frustrated by the lack of impact that their music is having on inciting people to action, Crass has opted for a more direct approach on this record. The end result is something akin to a KPFA news analysis screamed to thrashy background music. There are no separate songs on this one, just a long stream-of-consciousness essay attacking government, organized religion, militarism, nuclear escalation, television, co-optation, and especially passivity and apathy.

The record begins with various band members analyzing their effectiveness as a group and then launches into an analysis of social and political problems. One little "song" on popular misconceptions about anarchy recaptures the band's fine sense of sarcastic humor—"If there was no government, wouldn't there be chaos/Everybody running 'round, setting petrol bombs off?/And if there was no police force, tell me what you'd do/If thirty thousand rioters came running after you?...And what if I told you to fuck off?" In other places the lyrics become stiff and cliche-ridden: "You alone can do it./There is no authority but yourself." All in all it is a challenging and intriguing album—one which is difficult to judge on artistic criteria alone, because so much of its content is social and political.

The result of Crass's direct approach is something akin to a KPFA news analysis screamed to thrashy background music.

As is usually the case, the record comes with lyrics and a fold-out cover/poster. Also enclosed is a bizarre little story about the "aesthetics of anarchy."

Crass has been a band for seven years now, and they've become an icon for the young and idealistic . In a recent interview with *Maximum Rock and Roll*, Crass spoke of their desire *not* to become another institution or an excuse for people to act without thinking for themselves. One member said, "I think the trouble with movements is that some people who join them are just using the idea for a crutch, and take no responsibility themselves. That's why I don't think they work...We're not going to hand out crutches."

Their first 1984 single, "You're Already Dead," is another step in this direction. Crass attempts to portray itself as several different individuals working together rather than a corporate entity by including in this single a mass of personal statements. The information on the inside of the foldout cover (enough to make up a small book) is more absorbing than the music itself. This time they take a strong stand against American Imperialism and Cruise missiles.

The single actually consists of several songs featuring pounding music and screaming male vocals. "You're Already Dead" is a rappy song inciting people to direct action—"No time to be nice, it's time to fucking act." "Don't Get Caught," the flipside, furthers the analysis with a focus on the more practical aspects of direct action—"If we choose to leave the paths that we've been taught, don't expect help, so don't get caught."

A West Coast band, Sleeping Dogs, put out a single on the Crass label in the last year. As far as I know, they are the only American band recording with Crass. Part of the fueling force behind the current SF "peace punk" anarchist scene, Sleeping Dogs' live shows purportedly include poetry readings, slide shows and political information.

This single contains five songs—"Same Old Song," "Concrete," "Suzy's Song," "(I Got My Tan in) El Salvador," and "Soldier." The first two songs are chunky heavy echo numbers with male vocals. Side two features all female vocals. These are all short songs with interesting vocals and compositions. The single comes with a fold-out poster/cover and information on American activities in Central America.

Another San Francisco "peace band," Crucifix has recently released an album on Corpus Christi Records. Their blend of fast thrash and "pc" (politically correct) lyrics has made Crucifix popular with a wide range of audiences. The album *Dehumanization* contains 14 fast crashing songs on topics like nuclear disaster, warfare, starvation, and environmental destruction.

Some of the songs are reminiscent of earlier Discharge. Lead singer Sothira, who is from Indochina, gives these songs an authentic angle that is not evident in the generic anti-war songs of other bands.

One of the best singles I've heard in a while is "Are You Happy Now?" by the Poison Girls. This is off Illuminated Records.

Poison Girls are another anarchist band and are even pals with Crass, but they are refreshingly original in their sound and lyrics, at least on this single. "Are You Happy Now?" is a funk-disco tune with fine vocals and a bright, crisp sound about modern malaise. Flipside "Cream Dream" is a slower, biting commentary on the young, white, bored and male ("You can chew and wallow and bite and swallow/on giant pornburger mansize cowhide meatdreams") with clever words and rasping vocals by Vi Subversa.

Seven Punk Bands Play at Kresge

MUSIC

Anarchists' Convention

by **Melissa Bower**

WHO SAID PUNK ROCK WOULD NEVER grow up? Well, at least it's breeding. The followers of the once deemed "destructive and angry" music have instigated a new vehicle for political change. The music is no less angry, but the broad message of destructive anarchy is being defined as individual anarchy—"taking control over one's own *life*." Responsibility and political awareness are the emphases of this new breed.

"You don't have to be an anarchist to understand the value of this music," said Jo Treggiari who, along with Karen D'Orleans is organizing an evening of political-punk rock this Saturday at Kresge Town Hall. For those of us who were left behind in the wake of carrot-colored hair styles and spike bracelets, the evening will provide exposure to this latest trend in the punk movement.

"Some people have referred to these bands as Peace Punk Bands, but this is a conflict of terms. Although the bands promote non-violence, they don't want to be thought of as passive," said Treggiari. D'Orleans said that many musicians began to feel frustrated because people were using punk music to simply tune out the rest of the world. Since the musicians didn't think their music was being heard, they began to slow it down. Many of the bands also publish lyric sheets and magazines to help clarify their music.

According to D'Orleans, there is also less use of drugs among punks these days. "It's a personal decision whether or not to take drugs, but most people aren't interested in them. The shows aren't recreational, they promote action," she said. Treggiari added, "These bands sing about reality: drugs are an escape from the real world."

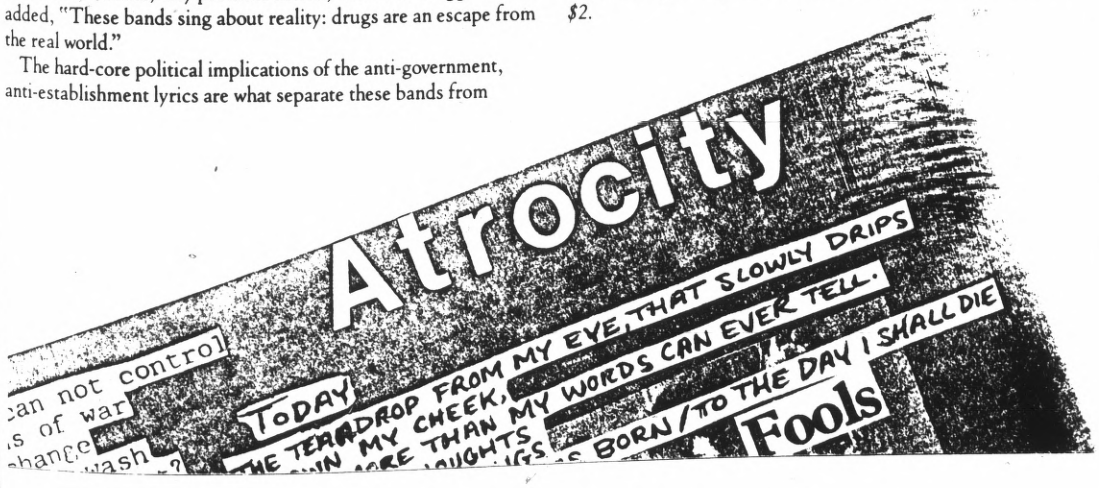
The hard-core political implications of the anti-government, anti-establishment lyrics are what separate these bands from others such as The Clash. "The Clash have to tone down their politics to reach a larger audience. They record with CBS who also invest in the manufacture of missiles," said D'Orleans.

Another favorite topic of these bands is feminism. "People forget there is sexism in the punk world too, [such as Circle Jerks' "I Just Want Some Skank"]. Most people don't even think about the fact that a band may not include a female until they see one that does," said Treggiari. A song by Atrocity called "I Pronounce You Dead" includes these lines: "*The contorted mask of the female/The crumbling statue of the male/Silently sitting down to eat/Staring at the cold grey meat/Buried under the blanket of marital bliss.*" Perhaps more brutal than the lyrics of women's music, the message is the same. Political punk strives to liberate everyone from any form of oppression.

During the concert, literature will be available about protest marches and demonstrations against nuclear power, racism, Ku Klux Klan and more. In all, seven bands will be performing: Atrocity, Treason, A State of Mind, MJB, Trial, X-Tals and Sleeping Dogs, all from the Bay Area.

Because the latest developments in punk music and attitudes are just that—latest developments—no one can define or label it. "As soon as you label something you close it off. This music is open to everybody and you don't have to have a punk haircut to enjoy it," said Treggiari. "There's less snobbishness among the political punks. We just want people to be aware. This music is an alternative to other forms of activism."

The show begins at 6pm, May 12, at Kresge Town Hall. The cost is $2.



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ARTS

THEATER

Ladies Against Women

They'd Rather Be Ironing

by Linda Hooper

"MISTERHOOD IS POWERFUL." IT'S true, you know our society lives by it, but have you ever known someone to say it right out loud? In Santa Cruz? In their struggle to "make America a man again," the Plutonium Players' Ladies Against Women and Men's Auxiliary brought political satire and a series of sketches aimed at consciousness-lowering to the Kuumbwa Jazz Center last weekend.

Ladies Against Women are quietly committed to the right American way. They are ladies who say "Ladies should be Ladies and no one should be women." Leading the group is LAW's Lady Chair*man* and member of the National Association for the Advancement of Rich People (NAARP), Mrs. Theodore William (T. Bill) Banks (Selma Vincent). "I call myself 'Lady Chair*man*' for a very special reason. I want people to know that I am in a position of authority. If I called myself chairwoman or chairlady or chair, they'd have no idea that I was in charge."

A major problem facing the NAARP is the insensitivity of animal protection groups to the right of Mrs. Banks to wear the clothing of her People. Mrs. Banks is never seen without her fur purse, stole, and hat. "These items of clothing are as important to my identity as native dress is to any ethnic group," Mrs. Banks explained. "Those leaf-licking animal lovers are trying to deprive me of them. I think my civil rights are being violated." Mrs. Banks quite seriously sees herself and her People as an oppressed minority, but there is hope. "Of course, [Mr.] Reagan is trying to set things right for us. We depend on ladies and men out there to help us. We need a grass roots movement behind us."

"Artificial turf," corrected Mrs. Virginia (Chester) Cholesterol (Gail Ann Williams). "It's so much easier to maintain."

Mrs. Cholesterol volunteers with LAW and also serves as Den Mother to a chapter of the Future Dictators of America club—an organization to train young male Americans. In her spare time, as a member of Another Mother for World Domination, she prepares goodies for bake sales benefitting the Pentagon. Some of the items for sale are twinkies from scratch, which were featured during the performance; sweet and sour fruit loops, and casper wineburgers. The idea for the bake sales came from a poster the ladies once saw mentioning that prospect. "We realized, why NOT give them a bake sale?" said Mrs. Cholesterol. "My goodness, they never get the budget they want."

But it's the peanut cluster bombs that are the favorite of Candi Cotton (Jain Angeles), the youngest member of Ladies Against Women (actually she is a member of Younger Ladies Against Younger Women). Candi, a senior at Immaculate Deception High School, leads the cheers the audience cheerfully repeats with her, with gusto. Invigorating anthems like: "We got the power/we got the zip/to win the nuclear championship!" or "Support B-R-A not E-R-A!" and in the name of virginity, "Hell No, We Won't!" Candi is a girl with plans. Hoping to major in Home Ec at the junior college of her choice, she is currently rushing the Moral Sorority there.

Is organizing consciousness-lowering sessions and counter-demonstrations really appropriate behavior for up-standing ladies? No. Mrs. Banks put it this way: "We do feel that it is a terrible job. Ladies shouldn't have opinions. They shouldn't speak out. They certainly shouldn't try to change society, but unfortunately we're going to have to do it until all those uppity types just shut up." "It's a terrible job," Mrs. Cholesterol repeated. "Some one has to do the dirty work," Candi said softly.

The issue "at the root of all the other issues," according to Mrs. Cholesterol, is the rights of the unconceived. This concern is outlined in their "Lady-festo" (Remember Language *is* important) denouncing menstruation, masturbation, and other forms of mass murder. Remember ladies, monthly menstruation is "the stain of shame. It just means that you're not pregnant again."

"I can't decide between tampons or napkins," one woman said, during a too short question-and-answer period. "If you were pregnant, you wouldn't have to worry about that," said Mrs. Banks without hesitation.

The Ladies find their male role models, and hence decision makers, in the form of the LAW Men's Auxiliary. "They usually use the 'rock, scissors, papers method' [to make decisions]," said Candi. The Men's Auxiliary are also the sole members (so far) of NAGO, National Association of Grenade Owners. "Obviously we're a fast-growing organization," said Ned Shrapnel (John Barry). "We've increased 300 percent since it started. First I was a member, then he joined, then he joined," said Ned, pointing to his brothers Jed and Fred(Jaime Mars-Walker and Jeff Thompson).

"The Men's Auxiliary does those things for which men are most biologically suited for," said Jed. The irrepressible brothers listed "lifting heavy luggage, drinking beer, frightening children, and making decisions." "Yeah," said Fred. "We're especially good at that last one," said Ned, founder and president of NAGO. "The ladies really need us with that. We decide when to give interviews too."

Their work in NAGO is very important. "We of the NAGO have been working for the decriminalization and legalization of hand grenades for personal use, such as huntin', fishin', and self-defense." An appropriate situation for the use of hand grenades might be a demonstration by "peace terrorists." But would this be huntin', fishin' or self defense? "Yeah," they all said. "Because those people who want peace are threatening to us," explained Ned. "They're threatening our way of life." "Yeah," said Fred. "If you take 'em, and mount them on the wall, that's huntin'. If you just leave 'em there, that's self-defense," added Ned.

"We used to have something called the Grenade Lobby, but we shortened it and now we call it the 'Grenade Lob,' " said Ned. "It's more to the point," Jed added. "Yeah," said Fred. "It's more manly. We're not good at writing letters." said Ned.

After attending a conciousness lowering, every one is presented with a card certifying their training and membership in the Ladies Against Women. For the ladies, the card is only valid when signed by a husband, father, or other male authority figure.

The first act of the show last week was "Art of the State." The zippy effusion of sketches concerned the arms race, dehumanized government, and nuclear power—"the sexy energy." This act was not quite as polished as the second, but just as biting. Highlights included a commercial for "The US—The Good Arms People. Supplying the right weapons to the right people for nearly a century." Rarely did the Players divert their attention from easy rightwing targets to poke at the left. But when they did, delight ran deep. One sketch involved that species of conscious humanity known as the "feminist man." "If you can't menstruate," he said, putting a hand to the chest of his smile-face shirt, "then you should donate blood, once a month."

If you want to laugh at what's wrong with the right, keep looking for more shows by Ladies Against Women. They might be back in Santa Cruz disrupting the Myth California pageant demonstration. "Oh my goodness," said Mrs. Cholesterol, "we really do try to go where we're needed and we are looking forward to sending a contingent to this tasteless disruption. We often do counter disruptions ourselves to different sorts of tasteless activities." Ned Shrapnel and his brothers said," I hope to come, provided there's no bowling tournament that weekend." Mrs. Banks said that the Miss California Pageant is marvelous and wondered if the yearly demonstrations were from anxiety over not being chosen to represent Santa Cruz. "I think it's sour grapes from having looked around this community. I doubt if many of the finalists come from this area."

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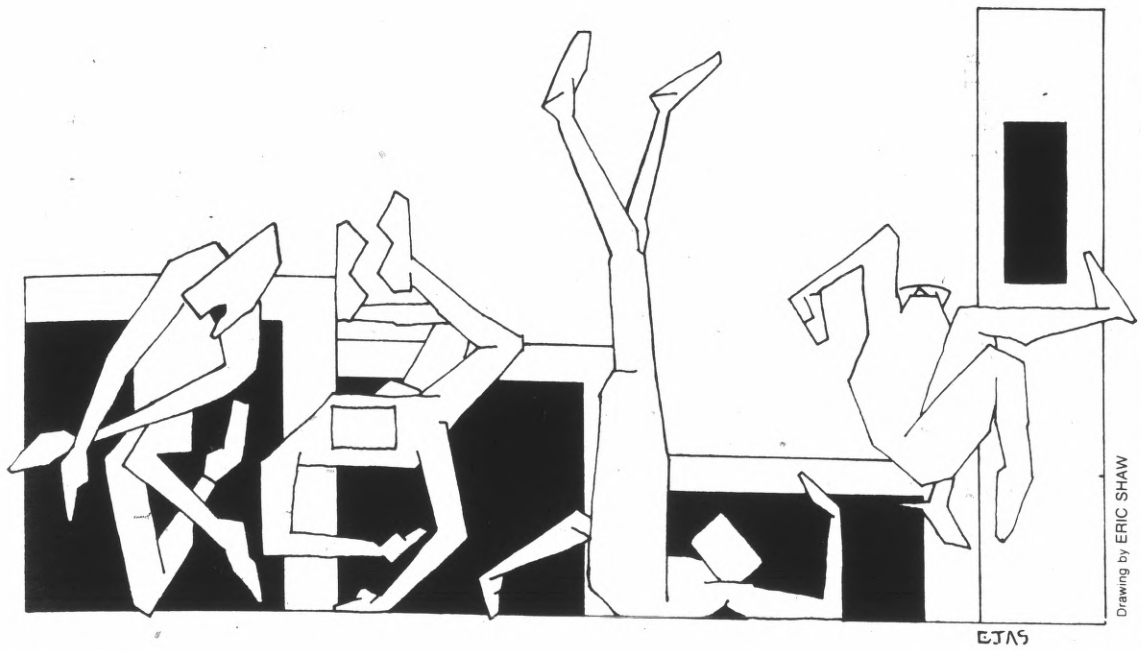

Drawing by ERIC SHAW

FILM

Breakin' Down Is Hard to Do

by Dave Gingold

BREAKIN' IS A MOVIE THAT TAKES AN AGE-OLD question and spins it 'round the middle of a packed dance floor: can some hungry talented kids break the hammer-lock of the old-school stuffed-shirts, and prove themselves artistically in the art form to which they appear to be the rightful heirs?

From its graffitti-styled opening credits (a la *Wildstyle*, another recent break-dancing film) to its final all-out number, the film offers some of the most spectacular and gravity-defying moves ever captured on film. Stars Shabba Doo, Boogaloo Shrimp, Lucinda Dickey, and cameo appearances by various people like "Kid Krash" and "Crazy Legs," had the audience whooping with enthusiasm and shouting encouragement at the screen.

Breakin' is plagued, in parts, by a washed-out look and a hurried feel. Whereas in *Wildstyle*, laughably bad attempts at acting by the non-actor cast led to a feeling of shameless exploitation in rushing the film to a break-dance hungry market, in *Breakin'* these flaws enhance one of the film's themes. *Breakin'* has an illicit look, almost like a porno film, but we see, as the plot unfolds, that the protagonists are involved in an illicit art form.

The story pits Turbo and Ozone, two spectacular and driven street-dancers, against the Jazz Dance Establishment, which refuses to acknowledge the validity of their style or to give them a professional break.

Early in the movie the two dancers decide to team up with a woman named Kelly, in order to defeat some dance-hall rivals who have been using a woman dancer as their secret weapon. Kelly comes off as a mousey woman, woodenly played by Lucinda Dickey, who is given to squeaks when excited. However, she is also gifted with a back-flipping gymnastic ability on the dance floor.

This seems to be the film's turning point: the two decide to give Kelly a chance despite some lingering misgivings: "She ain't no street dancer—she knows nothing about what we do." Kelly was trained under Franco, the Jazz Dance Establishment's figurehead, who later becomes the trio's nemesis because of sharp stylistic differences. Kelly's refusal to partake in any extracurricular activities doesn't sit well with him either.

Breakin' swaggers when the three dancers cowboy around, blowing away their rivals.

The movie stays in gear fairly well, as Kelly is molded into a "breaker," with minor time-outs for a "comic" brawl with a group of rednecks, and some back-burner love interest between Ozone and Kelly.

There is much swagger in the film as the three begin to cowboy their way around, setting up rivals and blowing them away. Ozone and Turbo watch Franco's class rehearsing: "You know, if we put them on the streets, we'd burn 'em." It works well with the characters, and becomes infectious, we share their struggle to make a mark.

Shabba Doo brings simmering intensity to Ozone, and Boogaloo Shrimp is likeable and sardonic as Turbo. His humor comes across well in his eye-rolling response to various absurdities, and in the way he presents a hand for shaking to the trio's agent, who never seems to be there when Turbo's ready to shake hands. He is also responsible for one of the most stunning dance numbers in the film, when he takes a few artistic liberties while sweeping off a sidewalk.

The score to *Breakin'* seems fairly innocuous, given the caliber of dancing it accompanies. There is also a stagnant quality to some of the camerawork, especially in the exteriors. Kelly drives her convertible VW Bug around a Nilla Wafer Los Angeles landscape, only adding to the flatness of her character.

Breakin' may be the ultimate fantasy for some. In it, Whitey, through talent, a lot of hard work, and plenty of pluck, is transformed into a break dancer. There is more to this film, though. It is a celebration of a subculture, along the lines of Luis Valdez's *Zoot Suit,* though not as finely crafted. The surreal final break production number, a neon and lavender fantasy, is especially reminiscent of Valdez's film. With its trio of break dancers, *Breakin'* gives us a triumph over Franco's "disciplined art form," without artistic concessions. It tries, if somewhat obviously at times, to show that new blood has come to the world of dance, and room must be made for youth:

Ozone: Who do you think you are, Fred Astaire?

Turbo: Who?

Breakin' is a triumph for the score of young dancers who have broken their way through to a shot on the big screen.

Breakin *is now playing at the 41st Avenue Playhouse.*

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continued from page 10

GRAD CENTER

The final segment of the graduate facilities is the graduate administration building. Because office space at UCSC is scarce, the Graduate Division offices occupy space at Applied Sciences which was originally designated for instructional purposes. If the administration building is constructed, predicted Ellis, "The graduate division office space at Applied Science would probably be devoted to the computer engineering program."

Undergraduates could benefit from the facilities, too. Dean of Humanities Michael Cowan believes that a Graduate Center could offer graduates and undergraduates "positive interaction." "I think that the [residential] colleges should be considering what they can be doing for graduate students; and if a graduate center is built, [graduate students] ought to consider the ways in which it can help out undergraduates." He continued, "To artificially divide those categories is not healthy for a campus. A graduate center is one small piece of a much larger challenge for this campus which is to bring people together."

However, coupled with the potential benefits for undergraduates comes a financial burden that every student who pays housing fees must face whenever any residential facilities are constructed.

The cost of the Group A housing bond which would finance the construction of the 40 graduate student apartments would be reflected in an increase in campuswide undergraduate housing fees. Bruce Lane, Senior Educational Facilities Planner estimates the cost increase would not "exceed $100."

Michael Ross, UCSC representative to the Student Body President's Council, questions whether the increase in campuswide housing fees is worthwhile, since only 40 spaces will be made available for 525 graduate students. Ross is wary of any housing cost increases; he points out that from fall 1975 to spring 1984, room and board rates increased by more than 50 percent, while the average rate of inflation per year for room and board is 11.8 percent. Room and board in 1975 totaled $1,470 per year as compared to $3,030 projected for 1984-85.

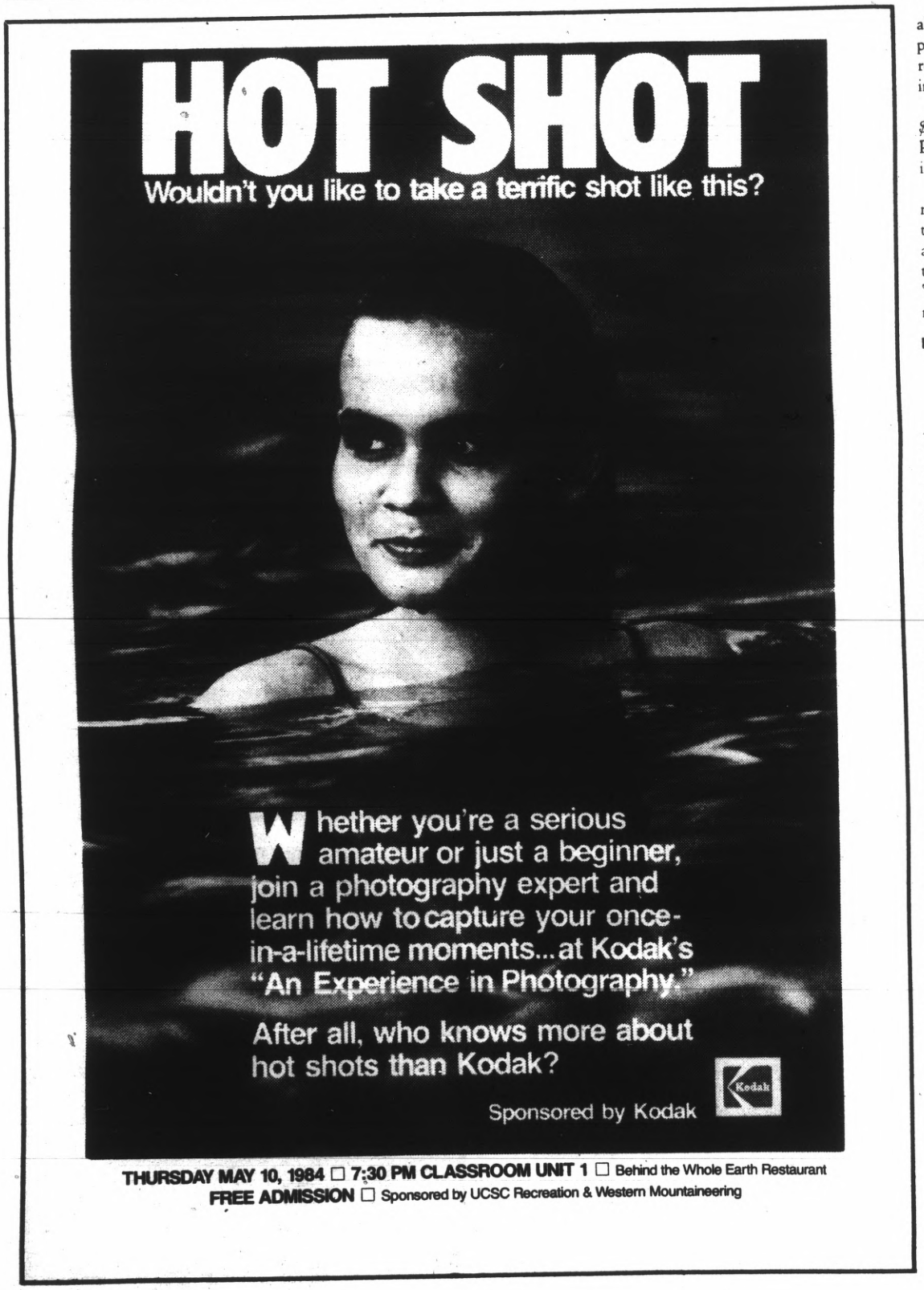
In response to calculations like Ross's, Cota-Robles suggests that people who oppose housing fee increases "take a long view" of what "a university should be. I'm not in favor of wanton increases in housing fees," explained Cota-Robles, "but I also want to look at this as a university that includes both undergraduate and graduate students . . . The fact that this will be a cost is really unfortunate, but this cost is a reflection in the changes in the economy."

While there are no monetary obstacles to the construction of graduate apartments, the Graduate Center and administration building face financial difficulties. Because housing bonds cannot be used for building instructional or administrative facilities, graduate fees and gift funds will be crucial for the construction of those buildings.

According to Ellis, "When you ask for gift funds it helps to be able to say, 'look, we are using this much of our own money' so that people know we are serious." Ellis estimates that graduate fee reserves accumulated over the last 19 years amount to approximately $225,000 and will be used for construction costs.

However, construction is contingent on at least an additional $250,000 to $300,000 from gift sources. Lane from Finance and Planning, estimates the entire graduate facility will cost approximately $2.4 million dollars.

Barbara Gottfried, a graduate student in literature and proponent of the Graduate Center, explained why the Center is important for graduate students at UCSC. "Because graduate students are so widely dispersed, it is difficult for graduate students to get together and discuss shared interests or concerns." She continued, "A Graduate Center would provide us with the best facilities to meet our unique needs."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THURSDAY MAY 10, 1984 ☐ 7:30 PM CLASSROOM UNIT 1 ☐ Behind the Whole Earth Restaurant
FREE ADMISSION ☐ Sponsored by UCSC Recreation & Western Mountaineering

ANNOUNCEments

WORK AS A WRITING ASSISTANT tutor in 1984-85. Upper division and graduate students: the Learning Assistance Program in Writing expects to expand next year to help implement the campus' new general education plan. If you have skills in writing, editing, tutoring, ESL instruction, UNIX text editing, peer counseling, or some combination of these, consider applying. Applications are available now in each college writing center. Deadline has been extended to May 18.

SUBJECT A EXAM: The next exam is scheduled forSaturday, May 19, 10am-12noon in Classroom Unit One.

MICHAEL ROSS, UCSC'S REPRESENTATIVE to the Student Body Presidents' Council has open office hours every week on Mon. 11-12:30 and Thurs. from 10:30-12 at the Student Activities A-Frame. Ross represents students at the state level, dealing with the state legislature, the UC Regents, and the UC Systemwide Administration. He also deals with various campuswide issues on occasion, sometimes by special request. Come by and give him your ideas, advice, questions, greetings, money, old tofu recipes, etc.

YOU ARE INVITED to our upcoming Hard Times Suppers next Fri, May 11. Supper served from 6-8pm at the Santa Cruz YWCA on the corner of Walnut and Chestnut. Following the supper is a slide show and presentation by Betty Havey (UCSC Campus Minister). For more information, call Comite at 429-1039.

NEED A JOB FOR THE SUMMER? You can earn two to three hundred dollars working with the California Public Interest Research Group registering voters in your community. Stop by the A-frame or call Student Activities at 429-4797.

FREE WORKSHOP ON EARTHQUAKE SAFETY: "Peace of mind in earthquake country, or Getting Ready for the Big One" is the name of a free workshop on earthquake preparedness and safety that is being offered on Sat., May 12 at Louden Nelson Center from 9:15-noon.

SUICIDE PREVENTION SERVICE of Santa Cruz County is seeking volunteers to answer calls for help from suicidal and emotionally distressed persons. The training will be at Calvary Episcopal Church, Cedar St. and Lincoln. For further information, call Suicide Prevention 426-2342.

SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR: Susana Meuldijk and Paco Ramirez are organizing a tour to Lima, Cusco, Machu Picchu in Peru; Rio de Janeiro and Iguassu Falls in Brazil; and Bueno Aires. July 4-23. Please contact us for a detailed brochure. 426-0135 or 438-2447.

MEXICO-UNITED STATES TOUR FOR PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA: On Tues., May 15, the Coalition for Nicaragua and the Com-

mittee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador will host a series of presentations and discussions with a founding member of the Mexican Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador. 12-1 La Bahia Restaurant, Merrill College, UCSC: An informal discussion with the members of the Mexico-United States Tour for Peace in Central America will take place. 1-3 Baobab Lounge, Merrill College: David Moreno Lizarraga will speak on Mexico's response to armed intervention of the US in Central America and the consequences of a war in the region for the people of Mexico.

ORGANIZING MEETING for establishing Sanctuary for Salvadoreno refugees at UCSC is Monday, May 14, at 7pm at La Bahia at Merrill. If interested but unable to attend, contact Jason 462-4019.

ISSUES AND IMAGES OF THE THIRD WORLD IN CINEMA: Friday nights, 7-10pm, Oakes. May 11, Satyajit Ray's *The Music Room* one of Ray's finest films about the fading aristocracy of old India.

TOOLS FOR PEACE IN NICARAGUA: Oxfam America's "Tools for Peace" in Nicaragua program kicks off its local collection drive this week. The "Tools for Peace" campaign provides a voice for all Americans who want to support peaceful development in Nicaragua and send the Nicaraguan people a message of goodwill and respect for their ability to determine their own future. For more information, call Bert Muhly (277-3409 or 426-2798).

THE CHANCELLOR will not have open office hours on Tuesday, May 15, as he will be out of town.

ON SAT., MAY 19, UCSC's SILICON VALLEY Research Group will sponsor the second in its Workshop Series of discussions involving participants from business, labor, the university and local communities. The morning panel, on Robotics and the Automated Workplace will begin at 10am in the Stevenson Fireside Lounge, an afternoon panel on High Technology and Employment will begin after lunch at 1:30.

SPRING FESTIVAL OF PLANTS, sponsored by the Arboretum Associates, is featuring free public workshops and sales of new plant varieties. The second annual event will run from 10am to 4pm, Sat., May 12, at the Arboretum, which is off Empire Grade about one-half mile past the main UCSC entrance.

REHAB/ADAPT/RE-USE: Innovative approaches taken by local architects in recycling older buildings for contemporary uses are being featured in an exhibition at the Santa Cruz County Historical Museum. The exhibit will remain at the County Historical Museum through May, and will be on view during Historic Preservation Week, which will be celebrated nationwide May 13-19.

KUSP ANNUAL RADIO AUCTION NEEDS VOLUNTEER HELPERS: The Auction will be at Abbott Square next to the Octagon Museum from 9am-9pm Tues., May 15, through Sun., May 20. Volunteers are needed for three, four-hour shifts for each of the six auction days. Interested members of the community can call Jane Walton at KUSP, 476-2800 for further info.

KOINONIA HOUSE, a student community sponsored by the Resource Center for Non-Violence and Ecumenical Campus Ministry, has several openings available for the summer of '84 and the '84-'85 school year. Application deadline for next year's community is May 18. Extra summer openings will be filled on a first-come basis after May 25. For more info, call 425-1151.

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A lack of funds used to keep many promising students out of college. That's not the case anymore.

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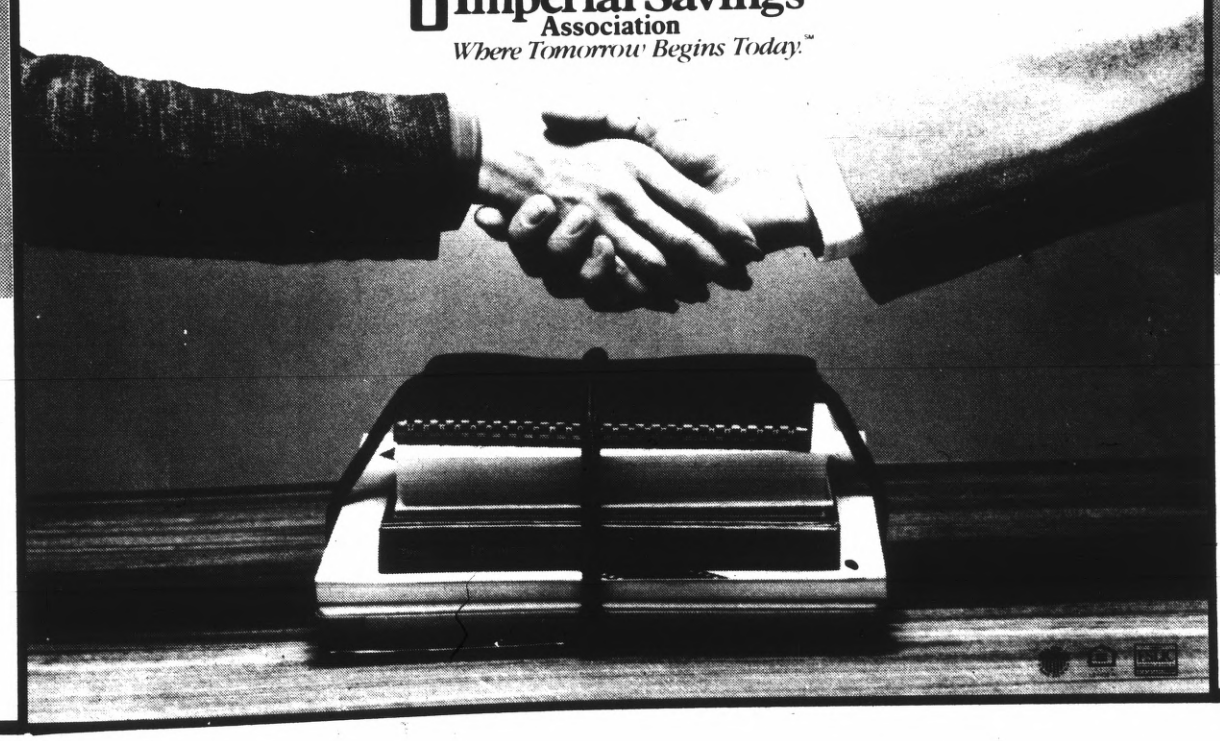

Make a good buy before you say goodbye.

Andy Griffith

Buying your leased phone now saves you time and money next term.

This year, don't leave for home without your phone. Buy it before summer and save yourself some time and money. Buying your AT&T leased phone now means you'll have your phone with you the very first day back to class.

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Help Wanted

GOVERNMENT JOBS. $16,559-$50,553/year. Now Hiring. Your Area. Call (805) 687-6000 Ext. R-4665.

Spend the summer on the Boardwalk. Cooks and counterpersons wanted. Exciting new sandwich. WILL TRAIN. Apply at Shaw's Greek Gyros, 662-3319 SAT PM.

For Sale

WELL-MADE STURDY TRUNDLE BED. Perfect for child old enough for full-size single; second bed collapses underneath first. Comes with two mattresses. $50. **FULL-TONED DULCIMER** crafted by violin makers. Comes with case. **$45. Sharon, 425-1281 eves.**

Instruction

Now accepting enrollment for September. The ORCHARD SCHOOL welcomes you to its Open House Monday, May 14th 7pm **Louden Nelson.** Kindergarten-6th grade with displays discussion dessert! Call 476-6274 TROUT GULCH, APTOS.

Services

HOUSECLEANING: PROFESSIONAL, EFFICIENT, FRIENDLY. HELP SUPPORT A FORMER TEACHER. LOCAL REFERENCES AVAILABLE. CALL RICHARD, 338-9493.

HAVING PROBLEMS? Call us for free, confidential, Christian counseling. Counselors for Christ Crisis Telephone. 438-4850. 6pm-midnight, every night.

Housing

FEMALE HOUSEMATE WANTED. NEAR DOWNTOWN SC. $166/month. CALL 426-1270.

Going on vacation? Parents to be seek July sublet with yard. Vicinity Community Hospital. 338-4937 evenings.

Summer sublet available. Mid-June to beginning of Sept. Large room w/ private bath. $260/month plus deposit. Between downtown and the boardwalk. 426-0617.

Don't rent, buy CONDO near UCSC. **$86,000** by owner. 425-8837. Refrig. included.

Travel

HEADED EAST, to New England. Will be taking time for hiking and camping along the way. I'm looking for a rider; leaving in June; woman preferred. Call Shari (415) 673-8866.

Miscellaneous

AUDITION for **Out of Bounds,** one-act by Mariah Burton Nelson. Need one Black, one white woman to play college athletes. 5'6"/up. Two-minute contemporary monologue preferred. May 20, 2-4pm. Louden Nelson. Info: Director Jess Miller, 429-5092.

Elect
the 1984-85
Student Body Presidents'
Council Representative

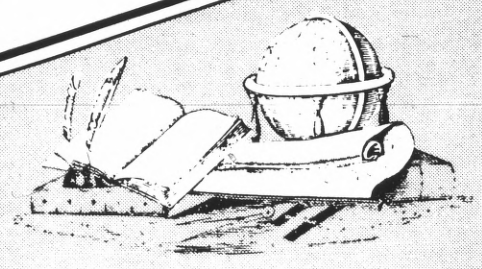
V★O★T★E
MAY 14-23

Undergraduate students will receive a ballot in their college mailbox.

For more info: x2934

INAUGURAL LECTURES
SPRING QUARTER '84

JOEL PRIMACK,
Professor of Physics
"Microphysics and the Macrouniverse"
Thursday, May 10
Oakes College, Room 105



8pm, FREE

Sponsored by the UCSC Committee on Arts and Lectures
in cooperation with the Chancellor's Office

CHANCELLOR'S AWARDS FOR UNDERGRADUATES
1983-84

$200 awards will be offered for outstanding achievements in the following categories:

*** ARTS * HUMANITIES * NATURAL SCIENCES ***
*** SOCIAL SCIENCES * STUDENT SERVICE ***

CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES of $200 each will be offered in the categories listed above for work completed during the 1983-84 academic year. Multiple awards in any category may be made for outstanding submissions. No award will be made if works in a given category are judged to lack sufficient merit.

The intent of these awards is to encourage and stimultate outstanding scholarship and creative activity among students based on work developed in courses or programs in the normal pattern of academic activity at UCSC. Students may propose their own work or faculty may make nominations. All work must be completed and submitted with applications/nominations, including tapes of musical works. (Exceptions would be works of art which must be completed but cannot be safely or adequately stored, or performance in theater or dance.)

Nominations/applications may be submitted during the period April 25-May 14, 1984 to the Chancellor's Office. Nomination/applciation forms are available from the Chancellor's and College Offices. Awards will be anounces on graduation day, Sunday, June 17, 1984.

APPLICATION PERIOD:APRIL 23-MAY 14, 1984 (4:00 P.M.)
FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT
PROFESSOR LOKI PANDEY, CHAIR,
CHANCELLOR'S UNDERGRADUATE AWARDS COMMITTEE,
429-4674, 429-2900

Saturday May 12 Upper Quarry

from 11 am to 5 pm

11:00	**HOTZEPLOTZ** (Yiddish folk music)	2:00	**ORQUESTA PACIFICA** (Latin jazz and salsa)
12:00	**TAMARAW DANCE CO.** (Philipino dance)	3:00	**BLACK MEN'S SUPPORT GROUP** (Original theater and poetry)
1:00	**TAIKO DRUMMERS** (Japanese drumming)	4:00	**DIMENSION** (Ballet from Senegal)

free admission

breakdancing, reggae, origami, art, and good home cooking...